The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS"

VOLUME XXXII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880. NUMBER 1640.

The Independent.

PROEM.*

BY R. H. STODDARD.

LIKE one who hath been long in cities pent,
Content with their close neighborhoods, wherein
There is no sight nor sound of the bright world
That God made, slope of hills where cattle feed,
Valleys where rivers glisten, shady woods,
And over all the immeasurable sky,
Through which, with pomp of clouds, the Sun and Moon
Go on their way rejoicing; but, instead,
A low-hung vault of vapor, sullen, dense,
That shuts the day and night out, dull brick walls,
Houses with locked, inhospitable doors,
From out whose narrow windows no one looks,
For what is there to see save noisy streets,
Over whose stony pavements heavy drays
Rumble in dust, and, where the long streets end,
And the dark waves begin, the masts of ships,
The only forestry that cities have?
It happens, or is ordered, that this man
Departs from these some day, and finds himself
Flying by rail through urban villages,
Past cosey cottages, gardens, winding roads,
That lead, be sure, to happy country homes;
Or, sailing up a river, or a Sound,
He sees their ruffled billows come and go,
Dashing in ragged foam against the bow,
And weltering swift astern in a long, white wake
That tumbles, and boils, and bubbles, until at last
It breaks in little ripples on the shore,
Green to the water's edge: before he knows,
The sight of this bright river, or this Sound,
The everlasting freedom of their ways,
Whether they journey to the parent Sea,
With messages and prophecies from Land,
Or, drawn from out its depths, return in clouds,
And find their secret springs among the hills,
To straightway journey to the Sea again;
The touch of the cool wind that stirs his hair,
And fans his cheek, and wafts him scent of flowers,
Or the salt savor of the yesty brine;
Before he knows the winds and waves efface
Remembrance of the City from his brain,
And make him Man again: and when he comes
Back to the dear old place where he was born,
And where his childhood passed, the burden of years
Slips suddenly from him, and his heart grows light:
There is a springy motion in his step,
As though the blood was lilting in his veins,
And, if his feet could overtake his thoughts,
(They will), he would be everywhere at once,
For he is child, and boy, and man at once.
Here is the rustic porch in which he sat;
Here are the garden-beds, edged round with box,
Down which he played, and plucked forbidden flowers;
Here is the barn, upon whose seedy floor
He stumbled, and in whose dry, dark mow he hid:
There are the orchard trees he used to climb
For russets, winter greenings; this the path,
Through which at morn he loitered, book in hand,
And reached the school-house just as the bell was rung:
And this a short cut to the gnarled oak,
Where he discovered the bird's nest, full of eggs,
Which soon were little, downy, cheeping birds:
And this green lane, whose grassy footpath winds
Through rows of slender beeches, white and tall—
What leaps of heart were his that happy night,
When, after strong persuasions long refused,
And promises made and broken, came the hour
That she relented, and he walked with her,
Under the soft light of the summer moon,
For the first time, and stole his clinging arm
Around her waist, and pressed his lips to hers
For the first time. Was it a dream of bliss,
Too sweet, too deep, too heavenly high to last,
Or the sober certainty of waking life,
The sudden flowering of a double Life,
Foretaste of Heaven in this dark, work-day world?
Like this poor, rich, unhappy, happy man,*
Who, when his short-lived season of delight
In the old town where he was born, and where
His happiest hours were spent, is gone, returns
Unwillingly to the City where he dwells,
And where the remnant of his days will end,
Am I, for I have been sojourning late
Among the pleasant places of my Past,
The green and quiet neighborhoods of Thought,
In which I wandered in my wayward youth,
With no companion but the constant Muse,
Who sought me when I needed her—ah! when
Did I not need her, solitary else?
I have lived over my dead life with her,
And it hath made me happy for a time,
But left me saddened, for I see, too late,
Both what it was and what it might have been.
These songs of mine—the best that I have sung—
Are not my best; for caged within the lines
Are thousands better (if they would but sing!)
Silent amid the clamor of their mates.
I know they are imperfect, none so well,
Echoes at first, no doubt, of older songs
(Not knowingly caught, but echoes all the same),
Fancies where facts were wanting, or hard facts,
Which only fancies made endurable;
I grant, beforehand, all the faults they have,
Too deeply rooted to be plucked up now,
And leave them to their fate; content to know
That they sustained me in my dreariest days,
That they consoled me in my darkest nights,
And to believe, now I have done with them,
I may do well enough to win at last
The Laurel I have missed so many years.

[* In advance of the publication of the volume, we are pleased to give here the "Proem" to the collection, so long waited for, of R. H. Stoddard's "Poems." —ED. IND.]

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

ROSALIND *to* JAQUES.*

"By my faith, you have great reason to be sad. I fear you have sold your own lands, to see other men's."
—SHAKESPEARE.

To be angry is to be in the wrong, and it is with a feeling deeper than revolt and truer than vexation, that one lays aside the little book on Hawthorne with which Mr. James has interrupted the line of beauty in Morley's finely-edited series of biographies.

It misses of being necessary to pity Nathaniel Hawthorne for having fallen, at this late hour, into the hands of Henry James. The man is colossal above the biography, and the work in infinite perspective beyond the critic. The author of "The Scarlet Letter" can afford to have his life written by the author of "Daisy Miller." The recluse of Salem can bear the raised eyeglass of the cosmopolitan. The "provincial" genius may well endure the kid-gloved manipulation of the "initiated" skill.

We fancy that massive head, with its visionary eye raised from wintry reflections of coal-heaps on bleak wharves; from solitary, untasted meals in the gloomy Salem home; from years in the "small village of Concord," where, "being happy," he found "no questions to be put"; from sunny spots on plain floors, where the light touched his children's hair, and life had grown so rich that he did not even know it was "provincial"; from the sacred desk, where the mosses from the Old Manse were gathered; from the late stir of life and change through which a dreamer still strolled dreaming, to find us Donatello—we fancy, I say, Hawthorne looking this memoir in the face, with that mild amusement which is the keenest and the cruelest reply to insolence or obtuseness in critical biography. To defend our great novelist against our little teller of tales were a Quixotic waste of knight-errantry. The critic's imperfect appreciation of a nature and a work so foreign in hight, breadth, and depth to his own, is a small matter. Let it pass. The intense moral consciousness, the grand moral purpose, the superb moral cohesion, as well as the fine intellectual coherence and sweet "natural piety" of patriotism which belong to the King of our Romancers are not to be disturbed by slight misinterpretations such as these. They go right on, direct as the return and despite the reluctance of the seasons. They are no more to be set aside, or permanently swerved, than the fact of immortality by the doubt of a skeptic. Let them be. The life of the author of "The Marble Faun" is yet, perhaps, to be written. Of this attempt, one result, at least, will live. It remains forever to be said of Mr. James that he patted Nathaniel Hawthorne upon the back.

Another thing which aches to be said, and is, indeed, likely to be observed too often to devote undue space to it, is that the remarkable process of denationalization which has gone on in this undoubtedly talented and cultivated writer, affords an argument against the "initiated" life so powerful, that one is amazed that Mr. James's own nice vision has failed of perceiving or foreseeing it. This clever and petted young man has, indeed, become "A Man without a Country." By a deterioration subtler, but hardly less sad than that which fastened upon poor Philip Nolan, our fastidious cosmopolitan has been slowly smoothing away the still sturdy and respectable, if a little angular qualities of love and reverence for home. One thinks of him somewhat as one does of the college boy who finds the old place stale in the new whirr, and will spend his vacations with fresh friends, till an attack of measles sends him by the first train home to his mother's heart. Emergencies of experience may yet teach our cosmopolite that there are sources of healing in the restrictive atmospheres to which he was born, of which he is as yet too uninitiated to be perceptive. Some "thin New Englander, with a miasmatic conscience," may possibly yet vivify an imagination dulled at present by the superficial good health of good chances. Even a "provincial" cure were better than none.

His readers, meanwhile, if they be of the true fiber, will perceive afresh that, if it is occasionally dull to stay at home, it may be sometimes dangerous to live abroad.

Far be it from me to undervalue, or to seem to undervalue, the real literary quality of Mr. James. His deficiency of the finest insight, his lack of moral earnestness, his failure of the highest ardor hold in the more marked relief the finished graciousness of his manner. He affects us like the too ready smile of a well-bred but light-natured woman. The modulation of the lip is perfect; the turn of the head is in good form; but the light of the eye burns steadily and pale. Have you sprained your ankle? Have you broken your heart? Have you lost your fan? She returns the same sweet gesture. One would not mention such a vulgarity as a bandage in her presence, though one went lame for life for want of it. Converse of the private theatricals; discuss the Jacqueminot roses; talk of Rubinstein; and then limp home. Once by your ain fireside, you muse over the old-fashioned word with a new intelligence. She (you say) is a woman with all the homeliness—homelikeness—cultivated out of her. "Polished till she is brittle," I heard one of our poets say of such a woman. "Expressed to gold-leaf," I heard another pass comment on a brother poet, who might be said to belong to the same literary type with Mr. James.

It is well to know the world we live in. No intelligent "provincial" (we should like to turn Mr. James's perpetual use of that word over to any professor of rhetoric in any of the country colleges of which our author would be sure to speak with such marked deference)—no such provincial will undervalue foreign travel, or varied experience of society, as means to the end of skill in intellectual athletics, or of that healthy development of Nature of which skill may be the sign, or for which it may be the substitute. This goes without saying. But, since it seems to be the design of the Creator that most people should own a country and a home, and that somebody must stay there, if only to keep the burglars out, and elect the congressman, and pay the taxes to support the flag which honors and protects Mr. James in his process of "becoming more civilized, that is to say, Europeanized and cosmopolitan," it would seem to be the part of literary good manners to assume, even if one did not feel, a respect for the institutions, the atmosphere, and the society to which he owes his initiated existence.

I would rather be one of that sensitive and earnest group who spent the Massachusetts winter evening gratefully studying Flaxman's "Attenuated Outlines," with the snowdrifts piling about their windows—yes, though that snowdrift never melted, and I had to stay in Salem and look at it till I died—than to be the accomplished and traveled *litterateur* who could see in such a scene the material for a sneer, which he would affect to hide in the covert of compassion.

There is something in this world of as much value, after all, as cosmopolitan culture. Modesty of nature is worth something; delicacy of vision, alertness of human sympathy, depth of moral purpose, fidelity of instinct, loyalty to inheritance, tenderness for the denied, and reverence for the true, are not qualities for which society has no place left. If they be provincial traits, God keep American people provincial for a little longer yet!

It is true that no widely-experienced mind can be affected by the working of a mind like Mr. James's; but when I think of the kind of people who *can* be, it is impossible

* James.

not to fear that this book may do a harm deeper and subtler than the relatively superficial one of unworthily representing Hawthorne in a library of standard memoirs.

I do not like to remember the delicate, thoughtful, and retired men and women (they will be either young and ambitious, or very old and disappointed, and most of them rather poor, and some of them passionately studious) who will shrink under the reading of these pages as they would beneath an exquisitely and cruelly-managed social indignity. As we see the pathos and self-respect of their brave and lonely eyes, our own fill. And yet it is *they* who mean America. It is not Mr. James, though he were tenfold Mr. James. It is not even he who can represent our "culture." It is not he who can represent our "literature." American literature will be a finer, broader, nobler thing than this. It will pulsate with quick humanity; it will be polished with Christian courtesy; it will command experience more deep than superficial, and possess an imagination as sensitive as generous. It will find, like the disciple of Christ, nothing common nor unclean. It will know the lesson of repose. It will reverence the sacredness of ties.

Perhaps the most impressive thing in this biographical sketch is that honest and passionate outcry of Hawthorne's about his life in the custom-house at Salem.

Cut it out, you quiet schoolmaster, who have just learned from Mr. James that "school-books" are "attempts to vulgarize human knowledge." Copy it into your scrap-book, you delicate little lady in the Green or the White or the Yellow Mountains, or in the deserted gray village by the sea, who have but freshly discovered that you are "worse than provincial," you are "parochial." Out of depths this author has not known; out of "courts he cannot enter"; out of the patience which makes the most of its possibility, and the gentleness that never forgets the deference due to denial greater than its own, quote the subject against the biographer, and tell him: "The page of life spread out before you (among us) was dull and commonplace only because you had not fathomed its importance. *A better book than you will ever write was here.*"

EVOLUTION ADMITTED, WHAT THEN?

BY CHANCELLOR E. O. HAVEN, D.D., LL.D.

Is there any reason whatever to believe that God at any past period, large or small, had any more or less to do than now with this earth and all that it contains?

Could we have lived "three-score years and ten," included in which should have been that initial instant styled in the first words of Genesis "In the beginning," should we have then seen any more or clearer evidence of God's presence and action than in any other instant in any other three-score years and ten since?

Whoever is disposed to answer both those questions No, and still maintains a reverent faith in God, need have no fear from the doctrine of evolution. It is the men of weak faith who suffer, not the men of strong faith. Men are prone to associate their religion with its drapery. This becomes obsolete and must be changed, and the looker-on fancies that the very body and soul are gone. There are others whose religion is—however it became so—so constitutional that no changes whatever of forms can affect it.

> "No changes of season or place
> Would make any change in my mind."

If any man can make himself believe that this earth could run of itself half an hour, in its present condition, without the producing force and superintending intelligence of God, he is not far from atheism. It is to be feared that the disproof of evolutionism would not save him.

The fact is that theories of evolutionism and special creations, of monisms and dualisms, of protoplasms and wasted or burnt-out planets and suns, and others of the kind, are all superficial, so far as the heart of religion is concerned. They do not touch religion. They belong to another class of conceptions. They do not appeal even to the same faculties of the reason or the soul. The two classes of conceptions have scarcely more to do with each other than magnetism with political economy, or the manufacture of pottery with conjugal love. To the man whose faith faculty is in proper condition God has not left himself without a witness in any place nor in any hour of his universe. To him whose faith-faculty is dormant or reversed atheism would be as natural and certain in any one moment or spot as in another. He would not see God, though he stood by his throne, any more than the spiritually stupid enemies of Christ saw him when he called Lazarus from the tomb. Would an irregularly conducted universe exhibit its author better than one regularly conducted? Must God act intermittently to be believed in? There are, indeed, rings in the wood of a tree, to denote periodic cessations of growth; but when the dark ring is depositing in one grove, in another grove in the other hemisphere the light ring is depositing. When evolution prevails in one kosmos, the opposite (shall we call it *devolution?*) may prevail in another. As Longfellow sings:

> "Think, every morning, as the sun peeps through
> The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove,
> How jubilant the merry birds renew
> Their well-remembered madrigals of love;
> And as you think of this, remember, too,
> 'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
> The riving continents, from shore to shore,
> Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."

Evolution is merely a mode; not a power. It is just as easy to conceive a universe, or any part of it, to create itself in sixteen seconds as in sixteen millions of millenniums.

We are told that conscience certainly cannot be the product of evolution. Pray, why not conscience as easily as anything else? If evolution can change a piece of dead matter into a vegetable spore, and that into a plant, and that into a thing that has sensitive antennæ and nostrils and ears and eyes, and that into a creature that has a memory, and power to generalize, classify, and talk, why not add a little conscience? It is a strange plan to stop right there. If evolution ever did anything, it, or something like it, can do everything. Evolution, if it ever made a blade of grass, or a chicken, or a gnat, can, so far as we see, make angels. If evolution made the Newton capable of solving the problem of gravitation and writing the "Principia," it could probably by one effort more make the Newton capable of worship and writing the book on Scripture prophecy.

No; the proper place to interrogate this theory is at the beginning. What is it, and what does it propose? Simply to generalize observations. To show that from what we have seen and do see probably higher growths and organisms have succeeded lower. Well, what then? Does that touch, or even begin to touch, the realm of either philosophy or faith? What makes the higher succeed the lower? Nothing? Believe it who will or can. Can a higher come out of a lower? Can a cent develop into a dollar? Could it in a millennium any more than in a minute? Must not the human reason claim its right, and is there anything that it asserts with more certainty than the impossibility of creation without a Creator?

Had we all been educated in a theory of gradualism and constancy and improvement, and thoroughly saturated with it, and yet aroused into a profound belief in God, as is certainly conceivable on that theory, and then should the theory of a Deity sometimes awake and sometimes asleep be suggested, it would shock some feeble minds into atheism. What! God asleep? God occasionally absent from a part of his universe? Why not, then, eternally absent?

Let not Christians, then, be alarmed by evolution. It is a mere word. At best, it shows only a mode of existence and action. Its sphere is superficial. It does not touch the heart of things. The delusion of those who worship it is nothing but the same old idolatry that has always led away superficial thinkers. The worship of law or of evolution is but another form of the worship of atomism or chance; but one step higher or lower than the worship of idols of wood and stone.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

A WOMAN'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

THE first flush of youth is on the world. The virginal freshness of adolescence—doomed to the early death that can know no resurrection—this morning tints all visible Nature. The air is laden with the scent of lilacs and apple-blossoms. Their masses of pink and snowy bloom tremble in the azure of the early dawn. No one is astir but the basket-laden house-servants, visiting the shops for breakfast, and the vociferous sparrows, chattering on the ledge of my open window. Dreadful little sparrows! What mischief you make! what work and disappointment you entail! You are not a feeble folk; but the most persistent, the most prosperous of mischievous little people. You have picked all the grass-seed out of my lawn. You have soiled the walls of my house from top to bottom. You have tricked its face with straws, till it looks like a gaunt Ophelia. You scold like parrots and fight like tigers, doing all this to my constant discomfort. You yet dare, in the open window, to stare in my face, with blinking defiance and beaks full of straws. Thus I arraign you as a mightily multiplied nuisance, with the wish that everyone of you were back in England, where you belong. Not thus out of the South comes the bluebird, with its high, sweet carol; nor that lonely messenger from Heaven, the hermit thrush.

But I look over my bad little neighbors, the impingers on my "inalienable rights," across the open space to the river, glistening in the distance with the growing brightness of the morning—a band of silver against the Southern sky, blue with that pallid blue that pales out of the night before the advancing sun. Against this etherial blue flutters a distant sail—the advance of the fishing sloops coming up from the Chesapeake, laden with shad, for Washington's breakfast.

I delight to look down this shining highway, along which come in almost endless crusades the birds in spring. We hear so much about the assembling of Congress, one would think that were the only multitudinous arrival in Washington. There is but one Audubon or Burroughs in a generation to tell of the greater congresses that, moving from South to North, gather in the Rock Creek Valley, and in every phase of tone and color make miles of thicket around the city resound with cry as vociferous as the shouts of Congress in the Capitol, and with chant and carol more melodic than the voice of man or woman ever reached or touched.

I've been to market. An unimportant fact, save that it proves that I have just seen the great bazar of bloom of which I speak. The Washington Market, whose building and grounds cover an entire square, stands in the center of the city. A handsome building of red brick, with end and central towers, and a clock always pointing to the time. In the grassy court before it fountains play and shrubs and trees uplift their bloom. I doubt if another market in America is visited regularly by so many women. From the lady in her coach, with driver and footman, to the poor woman, with her laden basket, seeking the street-cars, nearly every housekeeper in Washington makes her own purchases for garden and table. "Caterers" of the masculine gender flourish in a few houses; but, in the main, the marketing of the Capital is all done by women, of both high and low degree. Masculine beings are visible amid the gay throngs within its walls; yet in the aggregate it is a vast feminine assemblage. At Christmas-tide and Spring-tide the glory of the market culminates. If you could only have seen it this morning. Not the stalls alone, laden with every delicacy under the sun—field-fed meats, fish fresh from the rivers, fruits from the Tropics—but the flowers! I am aiming just to reach *them*. Within the market stretch great tables, crowded with plants—roses of every variety in full bloom, all ready for outdoor transplanting; but all this is conventional compared with the flower market without. Anything more picturesque it would be impossible to imagine. Front and back, under the piazzas, against the fences, the entire length of the building, sit the grotesque "Aunties" of Maryland and Virginia, firmly embedded in ambuscades of roots and blossoms. As to them we go last for mosses and evergreens, to them we come first for our May-flowers, anemones, arbutus, innocents, violets, lilacs, azaleas—for every flower the indulgent sky and winning sun woos into light, color, and fragrance.

This morning, looking the length of the market, within, without, it rose for an entire square out of a solid embankment of bloom, dotted, to be sure, with human faces—white, brown, black—set in these mounds of scarlet, azure, pink, and purple blossoms. It was a picture; as utterly a picture as Congress could ever be. Only so much simpler, truer, more beautiful.

No movement of the Presidential campaign has been so spontaneously genuine as the Edmunds movement. No other has come so directly from the people. The other "booms" are elaborately managed, politically marshaled and manœuvered; but the cry for Edmunds, so far as it goes, is the cry of honest people for an honest man. It has another distinctive quality, that it is the people who want him to be the President; not the man himself who wants the Presidency. Every other candidate is an active worker for himself. In its way, the world never witnessed a more disgusting tramp than that of the ex-President around the earth. From the moment he left the White House till now, his feet have never rested from their voracious pursuit of the third term. Had he gone into the dignified retirement of a home, anywhere, in spite of the sins of his administration a certain dignity might have gathered about his person and name. But this three years' itinerant tramping for a third term of the Presidency commands from the people the contempt it has so faithfully earned. It reached its crowning disgrace the other day, as it came electioneering for the Southern vote through the South. Think of it! The man who took the sword of Lee, who had been eight years President of the United States, marching through the Southern States for the Southern vote, to make him the third time the President. Through the barren diction of his Southern speeches flows the undercurrent of the man, that in itself was always with the South. He married into a family of the South, whose education, habits, sympathies were all Southern. "Old Mr. Dent," the father of Mrs. Grant, talked unmitigated "secession" in the Blue Parlor and the Red Parlor of the White House, until he died in the Executive Mansion, during his son-in-law's administration. Poor Mrs. Lincoln was accused of being "a rebel"; but the real rebel element and influence in the White House during the days of Lincoln were nothing compared with that which reigned through the reign of Grant. Outside of the political "bosses" and "bummers" who are working for him, to get back their own lost fat places, the people who want Grant back most are Southerners, who lament the lost luxury of the Grant *régime* as that of an Augustan era; who, sneering at the kindly, simple truth of the present Executive household, exclaim: "Wait till the Grants come back. *Then* we will have wine and elegance!" But they fail to add, also: A President who will be confined to his room for weeks at a time with an unprecedented number of "colds"!

No wonder he counts on the Southern vote, and, with Mrs. Grant by his side, comes marching and bidding after it in words like these:

"I have been gratified with my reception in all the recently rebellious states."

Oh!

"I passed from Philadelphia to Florida, on my way to Havana, and on my return came *via* Texas from Mexico, thus passing through all the rebellious states, and it will be agreeable to all to know that hospitality was tendered me at every city through which I passed, and accepted in nearly all of them by me."

How remarkable that one who never refused anything but the little dog on which the expressage was not paid should have "accepted" them!

Then he goes on to say:

"We have no reason to doubt that those who wore the gray will fulfill all they have

promised in loyalty to the flag and the nation."

Do not forget that these are the words of the man for whom the "Stalwarts" shouted when they decried and cursed the present President for withdrawing the troops from the South. All we then heard was that Grant must be re-elected, in order to hold at the point of the bayonet the still uprising rebels. But the moment the Southern vote is necessary to the Third Term, lo! how suddenly the bayonet drops from the hand of the warrior who was to have been the Attila to blot out the South!

Thus goes on the shameless farce.

In certain Western States the candidacy of Mr. Blaine is a popular enthusiasm. The people have seized their fetich and are prostrating and dancing before it. The actual Mr. Blaine they know nothing about; but the imaginary Mr. Blaine is captivating to their senses and sure of their vote. But, with all its surface seeming of spontaneity, no candidacy now before the people has such long, deep-laid foundations as this of James G. Blaine. To become President of the United States has been the dream not only, but the purpose of his life. Years and years ago he dug deep and began to build toward that final summit. To be sure, there were almost fatal asides in the way of fortune-getting and political chicanery; but the steadfast shaping of action and event toward the seizing of the political crown never ceased, never wavered.

The candidacy of Mr. Sherman was not self-sought. It came out of the practical service he had rendered the state; the exalted place in which he stood, which he had won by the highest qualities of manhood, patience, faithfulness, sagacity, intelligence, integrity. No man could make a wiser, truer President of the United States than he, and since his candidacy has been an accepted fact he has done his best honorably to secure the honor. One thing is certain, by consent of their chief, the Sherman Bureau will work by no ignoble methods; and as the managers of at least two other candidates will work by any means that will serve their ends, and as the race yet moves to the law of might, not right, Sherman may be worsted.

But as the candidacy of Sherman came first from the moneyed men of the great cities, out of their keen appreciation of his services as the Secretary of the Treasury, the candidacy of Edmunds sprung directly from the people, out of their recognition of his high qualities, out of their indestructible longing for honor and truth in high places. In Boston, in October, I was told that Massachusetts would go for Grant *sure*. A visitor, a stranger, I could not say nay; but I did not believe it. Later I was told that Massachusetts would go for Blaine. Even while I questioned the faith in me in her finer conscience, I could not believe *that*. That faith was vindicated the day when the word came: "Massachusetts is for Edmunds." I salute you, brave Bay State. I am proud of you, to-day. You are dearer to me than ever before.

Massachusetts for Grant! Massachusetts for Blaine! Impossible! The keen conscience of her people, keen as the wind from their Bay; their clear moral perception, that defines unerringly the clean from the unclean, the true from the untrue, seized the name of a man long tried and never found wanting, giving their fealty to him because honesty, honor is more to them than all else in a servant of the people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30th, 1880.

A WORLD IN A PLANT.

BY PROF. L. S. POTWIN.

In the window before me there is a fine calla. As it is well taken care of by other hands, I have nothing to do with it but to watch it; and I find myself doing so with an interest that grows with the growth of the plant. This calla is to me a mirror of the world, as the evolutionists understand it. Whether they are right or not, it is worth the while to find out what they mean. It is well to search into the possible as well as the actual.

In the first place, the calla *grows*—in this, indeed, not differing from other plants and from animals; but it grows grandly, almost visibly, and unrolls—is evolved, as it grows. Last summer it was knocked about in the back shed, abject enough, with not a leaf and next to no roots. They called it "resting." It seemed more like famishing; but, in its ignominious neglect, it kept somewhere within itself a live spot, and now its pillared stairway of leaves, and a cluster of little ones about the base, pretending to be callas, furnish beautiful evidence of what the difference is between being dead and alive.

Now, if philosophers tell us that the whole world has grown up thus from a humble germ, what can we say against it? Can we say that it is derogatory to God? If God can make *anything* grow, and still be God in all his glory, can he not make *everything* grow, and be more glorious still? Further, if we think little of God's present agency in growth and dwell chiefly on far-off acts of creation, who is it that is shutting him off from his own universe? Is it not written of him, "He causeth the grass to grow"? The leaves of this calla nearly equal the number of our planets; and they have advanced one by one to their proper places, till at last came forth the white light of the flower, the central brightness and glory of the system. Shall I say that the universe could not unfold itself in like manner? Shall I say that God's hand cannot patiently wield those coarser physical forces, when I believe that his fingers guide the far subtler forces of organic growth?

Let us look next at this new born flower. A part of it looks wonderfully like a leaf. We watched curiously for its coming, and when the green tip first showed itself could hardly tell whether it was leaf or flower. After its color disclosed the secret, it went on acting very much like a leaf, as if it were determined to play an equivocal part, even after it could impose upon nobody. What does this mean? *Is* it a leaf? *Was* it ever, down in the depths of that obscure germ, just a leaf and no more? And if not such in this very plant, was it, in some one of the generations long past? And then the little dusty stumps that stand within this leaf, flower, spathe—are they also leaves dwarfed, or condensed, or involved, rather than evolved, into something far from leafy? Such questions suggest that at some point in the history of the plant there were ambiguous or alternative germs, which depended on the force of circumstances and impulses to determine whether they should be stem and leaves or flower. But, if we admit these indeterminate germs, then we must qualify the statement that "nothing can be *evolved* which is not previously *involved*," by using that convenient phrase "*potentially* involved." This does not leave the germ without limitations; but, if there may be *two* possible courses of growth, why not more than two? Our calla makes it seem rational that God may employ the force of circumstances or "environment" in creating the different parts of a plant. Is there any very strong objection to this?

Once more, as I look out of the window, past the calla, I see a now bare spot of ground in the front yard, where grew last summer, and where are still, I trust, waiting to grow some plants of Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arum triphyllum*). Now, it would be very foolish to say that the calla is descended from this Jack, or the reverse; but it cannot be foolish or wicked to note how much they resemble each other, and to wonder whether, in some way or other, they could have descended from a common parent. If you will take the Rev. Jack's sounding-board, and turn it back and make it stay back, and stretch it a little and rub off its dingy colors, you will have a very passable calla blossom. Has any man been able to do this? Will any? Doubtless not. Somehow, plants, like some people, have very "set ways," and we recognize this in our definition of species. These two plants look and act so much alike that we wonder they can keep so resolutely apart. Was there never an aracea that was neither an arum nor a calla, but something of both? If in the seed of a single plant we admit the existence of an equivocal germ that says "either leaf or petal," may there not have been sometime an equivoque that said "either arum or calla"? But, when we ask, further, how long it would take, at the present known rate of plant changes, for such a germ to develop into the two distinct species, our only answer must be that of Longfellow's oracular clock: "Forever—never." Yet may we not suppose that at some past time the "present rate" was not applicable; that there was a time—or Six Times—when the elements were in a plastic state, and with comparative quickness underwent changes which we seem now to see traces of, but which changes themselves no eye shall ever see again? You may take a huge block of bronze and try the chisel upon it, and wonder how long it takes an artist to form his statue from such unpromising material. But the metal when liquid took its perfect shape in an hour. What if it should turn out that, in studying evolution, we are studying the acts of creation? The problem of plant-evolution is like the problem of the unity of language and the unity of the human race. No present rate of changes will account for the diversity of races and languages. But does not every Bible-loving Christian look with interest upon the efforts of science to demonstrate the single origin of man and his speech?

Where shall we stop, if we suppose that the paths of species, and then of genera, converge as we trace them back? Was there ever a germ of the *one species* plant? And then one species, to be called the growing thing, whether plant or animal? And then *one thing*, whether growing or crystallizing? But the mind reels as it tries to climb high enough to see the far-off world germs, or germ. Verily, this is not science, for science is knowledge; but, if science points our thoughts in this direction, I see no reason why we should frown and look the other way. If God made the universe in the way of growth, to God be the glory. Who can imagine a better way? If Science is ever able to make us know the truth about this, we will be grateful to her. Only, when she has helped us to *know* more and more of God, let her not build for herself or for us an altar "to the Unknown God."

HUDSON, OHIO.

THE PACIFIC REVISITED.

II.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

A FINE, hardy, industrious, and justice-loving people are these people here, a striking contrast to some of the settlements further up the coast. Do not for a moment imagine that all the people of the far, far West are alike. You see settlements here on the Pacific Coast with people as widely unlike as were the settlers of Boston and Jamestown, and these distinctions seem to grow as the settlements grow, just as they did in Massachusetts and Virginia. From this city it is a day's sail to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon River.

"Here rolls the Oregon, indeed!" shouted an officer of the United States Army, as he held on for dear life while the ship lay on her side, and then lurched till every timber trembled, and the engines fairly groaned in their tremendous effort to bear the vessel over the bar. Not a soul in sight save the officer, the men of the ship, and myself, although we had a good list of passengers.

The blossoming Oregonian when he first sets out on his travels to that distant and to him delightful city, San Francisco, keeps lively on deck the first time he crosses this bar. But he never attempts it the second time. Some wrecks of ships to the right and left, on the treacherous and ever-shifting Sand Islands, bear gloomy and terrible testimony of the dangers in this stormy port.

The Oregonian is not a great traveler. He is, perhaps, to-day the most perfectly isolated and untraveled Christian living. I doubt if one in a hundred of the people of this state have ever seen the ocean, and the few who have seen it do not give testimony of their love for it. Indeed, most of those who have been induced to voyage away to other lands, with apples and cider, by sea, have returned through the mountains of California and Oregon on a mule or cayuse pony, rather than trust the treacherous and uncertain sea on a second voyage.

Once inside the harbor, and the broad, deep river looks like an inland sea. Mighty mountains, dense and black with fir, and cedar, and pine, and tamerack, and yew, climb to the clouds on either side as you ascend the Oregon River, and you are in the land of wonders.

Swan, and geese, and brants, and ducks, of almost every name and nature, fly overhead or beat the waters about the ship. And the many great canneries, where tons and tons of salmon are canned and shipped to the four parts of the world, testify to the wealth of the Oregon seas.

Drip! drip! drip! Not loud nor boisterous in any way, but still and steadily the rain comes down, as we steam in past the old town of the great merchant, Astor. Rain! rain! rain! Up the river or down the river, winter or summer, spring-time or autumn, the clouds forever hover about the mouth of the Columbia, and cover it with rain and mist almost every month in the year.

The mountains are covered with woods from the water's edge up to the very snow. And the woods and all things are covered with moss. It swings in the wind in long gray locks from the loftiest trees. It grows on the roadside, on the logs, on the stumps, on the very fence-rails, in such coats that they look as if they ought to be sheared, like sheep.

"Here are the continuous woods."

Any one familiar with the Old World and informed of the value of fir woods, both as a factor of health and source of profit to the state, must revel in delight at the matchless magnificence of the boundless forests on either hand for a hundred miles as you ascend the Columbia—mighty regiments pushing up through the clouds to the very snowbanks and battlements of Mount Hood, St. Helen, Raimeer, and half a dozen more of lesser note and name. These woods are for the most part without track or trail, save that of the wild beasts that prowl there; for the red man here, too, has disappeared. Some day, when it stops raining—if it ever does stop raining here—this splendid source of health and wealth will be swept by fire quite away, and leave only lonesome mountains, black, bleak, and desolate.

The gateway to inner Oregon from the sea is Portland, the second city in population west of the Rocky Mountains.

When in Yosemite, after contemplating the grandeur of scene, I turned to look at the Indians who had grown up in the presence of all this majesty. I thought they surely should be of a higher type than their fellows and partake something of the nobility of Nature about them. I found them to be of the lowest of all the low aborigines to be found in California.

It is hard to name a city more poetically placed than is this Portland. A noble river; perhaps the most perfectly splendid snow-peak in the world; in each man's dooryard, as it were, forests of the most healthful and inspiring kind, fresh and young, pressing in hard, like besiegers of a city, on its four sides; and yet its people do not see the mountain, the forest, or the flood. Alas! like too much of the rest of the world, their eyes are turned down into the mud, for money.

Right in the middle of the pretty town are great green frog-ponds, and sallow, sickly people stand about the corners, shaking with the ague. The moss accumulates on their housetops, on their fences, on their very doorsteps; and people hide away in their damp houses and die with consumption. The editors of the little newspapers make tremendous war on each other about some dead issue at the National Capital, three thousand miles away, and the splendid resources and opportunities of the state are ignored and forgotten. The sea and the land, the river and the forest, all are full of life and boundless wealth; yet, with all this prodigality of Nature—a soil so prolific that man has only to plow and plant in order to reap—many of the farmers, like most of those in California, have mortgaged their homes at most ruinous rates of interest.

Ships are going up and down the Oregon rivers, with good English gold to pay the people for their grain, that grows so abundantly; but they are not ambitious to work, and seek the shady side of their pleasant

oaks, and swap horses, and chew tobacco, and wait for a rise in land. Perhaps Nature has been too bountiful here. Man has been spoiled by her generosity. The scenery has not elevated his soul. The abundance of the land has not profited him. Let it be here chronicled as an indisputable fact that in this most plentiful of all lands on earth you cannot get a meal fit for any Christian to eat, save in some quiet farm-house, where you may be fortunate enough to get admitted as guest or member of the family.

Our waiter at the Portland Hotel never took pains to come up quite to the table—that seemed, to his thoughtful mind, like a waste of time and energy; but he took his position near the head of the table, and then proceeded to toss the dishes to us from his doubled armful, as if he had lazily and leisurely and all alone begun to play a game of quoits.

But let it be borne in mind that Oregon proper is a sort of nut—a nut with a sweet, rich kernel; but also with a bitter bark and rind, through which you have to gnaw in order to reach the kernel. Portland is the bark or rind. The rich heart of the richest young state in the Union lies nearly two hundred miles in the interior. This town sits here at the sea-door—the very gates of the state—taking toll of him that comes and him that goes. The Orient has met the Occident here in this westmost town. The Chinaman and the Jew seem to make up the active and industrious element of the city of Portland. Your correspondent was approached by a remarkable old "web-foot," in a slouch hat and enormous mud-boots, reaching almost to the knees. He carried the inseparable umbrella, thrust up under his arm, while his two forefingers hooked and wrestled resolutely together. He chewed tobacco violently, and now and then he fired a brown stream far up and down the new pine sidewalk.

"Can't you put this city into poetry? Yes, you kin. What's poetry good for, if it can't rize the price of land? Jist tell 'em we never had a shake. Yes, [oath]. An' tell 'em that the old men never die; but jist git kivered with moss and blow away. An' tell 'em—yes, [oath], tell 'em that the timbers grow so tall that it takes a man an' two small boys to see to the top of a tree! Yes, [oath]. An' tell 'em that we have to tie poles to the cows' horns, to let the wrinkles run out on. Yes, [oath]. Jist put that all inter poetry, and thar will be a rize in land, or I'm an' Ingin, [oath]. Biggest country, richest country, an' dog-ondest healthiest country this side of Jericho! Yes, it is, [oath]."

Drip! drip! drip! The rain put a stop to the good old man's speech. But he shall not be forgotten, for I had sketched him, from his prodigious boots to the very tobacco-stained beard, long before he gave his last testimony of the health and wealth of his chosen home.

Drip! drip! drip! Slop! slop! slop! incessantly and all the time, for an uninterrupted half a year, here in this mossy, moldy town of Portland. Rain! rain! rain! until the trees grow out of the cracks and roofs of the houses, and until Mother Nature comes to the aid of the inhabitants and makes them web-footed, like the water-fowl. And even then, and in the face of all this, an old Portlander stood up before me, as I loafed at the door of my hotel, and, with the water fairly bending his umbrella from the weight of the rain—the rain running down his nose, his head, his hair—and there he smilingly bowed and protested that it did not really rain much in Portland; but that down about the mouth of the Columbia, at Astoria, it did "sometimes rain a-right smart."

It does not really rain so much in Portland as down by the sea, and further still from the sea the climate is most healthy and delightful.

To get a good impression of Oregon and Oregonians, go not by sea at all. Pierce the country from the east, and so escape the sea and the incessant rains, and meet with the real people of a really great state. The real pioneers of Oregon have nearly all passed away now. But their children have a just pride in their memory. Nearly forty years ago, long before gold was discovered in California, and when England still claimed the country, these men showed a spirit and foresight that they would hardly be credited with but for the testimony of the unimpeachable annals of the time.

The iron hand of England was grasping Oregon when these few pioneers met under the pine trees, organized a primitive government, elected officers, made laws and enforced them, and sent a delegate to Congress, three thousand miles on horseback, and so saved Oregon to the United States. The Indians attacked them; and again these hardy men met together under the pines, declared war, raised an army, and provided for its payment and maintenance in the field. Then, after many battles and many victories, they made peace, paid and disbanded their army, and were in debt to no man or country for one farthing or one favor. Then, when gold was discovered, they coined money. They coined it out of pure gold, without alloy, and stamped on ts face the figure of a beaver and sheaves of wheat, the signs of industry and plenty. Its device of toil and harvest heralded it. Its intrinsic worth and solid value placed it above the need of any other endorsement. The wars, the trials, and the achievements of these men mark a shining bit of history. There is nothing nobler in the annals of the bravest and oldest states in the Union than the achievements of this isolated little State of Oregon.

But how one rattles on about this new, rich land, when once escaped from the city.

Oregon, unlike California, is improving now, although the war fell upon us there like an ax laid to the roots of a tree. No more immigrants came to us, and many of our young men left us, never to return. But white houses are blossoming on the hills now, and steamers smoke up and down the rivers.

Nearly ten years I had been away. Little cities, that I had never heard of before, stood all along the river as I neared home.

Home! A little white house on a long, grassy ridge, crowned with trees that I had helped plant; an Indian here and there, galloping across the broad, wild lands; cattle lazily feeding along the bottoms, and a cloud of snowy lambs frisking about the further hill-top. Then a tall young man comes out, and, with hand lifted to shade his eyes, looks down the lane; for the coming of a stranger is an event here. Then he turns inside. Then a bowed, gentle old man, with a newspaper in his hand, only a little thinner than ten years ago; then an old lady, wiping her glasses on her apron, only a little stouter than ten years ago. I leap from my horse, rush up the rose-bordered walk, as they descend, and—here we draw the line.

PRESIDENTIAL "BOOMS."

BY OLIVER JOHNSON.

WHAT the politicians of the country would do in the present crisis if the Dutch had not kindly invented for us the word "boom" it would be hard to say. By what other term would it be possible to describe the "deep, hollow roar, as of waves or cannon," that is heard whenever the name of any candidate for presidential honors is mentioned? What ingenious euphemism could be made by any amount of stretching to convey to our minds the full meaning of those "popular uprisings which are so considerately provided for us by the patriots who run the ward and county caucuses for our benefit? Thanks to the Dutch, I say, for this fruit of their linguistic tree; and, if we are in danger of impairing its dignity, we must beg them to pardon something to the enthusiasm of liberty.

In the present condition of the country, there are, it must be confessed, some circumstances which illustrate the weakness and selfishness, rather than the nobility, of human nature. Men of a cynical turn exclaim, derisively: "Behold the fruits of republican government!" and men with no touch of cynicism in their nature, but who yet are of a pessimistic turn of mind, shake their heads dubiously, as if they feared the worst for popular institutions. On every side we hear men saying: "What a pity that our presidential elections occur so frequently. The presidential term should be extended to six or eight years, so as to insure a more permanent governmental policy, and save the country, as far as possible, from the demoralizing influences of presidential elections.

This seems quite plausible; but I doubt the wisdom of the suggestion, and am inclined to believe that the founders of the Republic were right in supposing that, upon the whole, in the executive and legislative departments of the Government, short terms of office, with frequent elections, would be best calculated to guard against disorderly revolutions and to educate the people in the practice of self-government. The curse of our politics is "the machine"—the name by which we designate the conspiracy of officeholders to retain power in their own hands. The dangers from this source are, no doubt, very great; but would they not be aggravated by giving the incumbents more time in which to perfect their schemes for controlling the elections and keeping themselves in power? However this may be, I venture to think that the benefits greatly outweigh the evils of a presidential election. It is well for the Republic that frequent elections *compel* the people to give attention to the nature and requirements of the government under which they live, to consider questions of public policy, to make themselves familiar with the character and conduct of public men, and to express their opinions at the polls. Our political discussions are, no doubt, marred by many faults; but I venture to think that, upon the whole, they are of inestimable value, for their enlightening and educational power, and I am sure that but for them the life of the Republic could not long be maintained.

Let us, then, welcome the duties and opportunities which this presidential year brings to us as American citizens, and see to it that we play our part worthily in the contest before us. My interest in the subject is that of an open and avowed Republican; but, at the same time, of one who holds good government to be above all mere party considerations. That the party with which I act and which, as I believe, embraces a vast majority of the most intelligent, conscientious, and God-fearing citizens of the country, has some grievous faults I am ready to admit. That, during the long period in which it has been in power, it has done many things for which it ought to blush; that it has sometimes winked at corruptions which it should have been quick to expose and condemn; and that its standard of statesmanship has not been as high as its professions required, it would be folly to deny. A party large enough to rule this great country must necessarily, I fear, embrace some elements of an unwholesome character, against which it should always be upon its guard. Political parties, like churches, in spite of all their precautions, are unfortunately liable to attract to themselves some men whose motives are not wholly pure; and this will be true until we get something better than human nature of which to construct these organizations. I am reminded here of the story of a home missionary in a hard place in Western Massachusetts, who, having toiled for several years, with little visible success, finally said to himself: "I *must* form a church this year, or the committee in Boston will conclude that I am not worth my salt." And so he called his little band of faithful friends together, and said: "Suppose we *should* conclude to form a church here, how many would, probably, join it? Give me names, and I will write them down." He sat, pencil in hand, taking down the names given him by the brethren and sisters; but when the list was completed, he shook his head dubiously over many of the names, as not quite suitable for a church record. There was earnest debate of the question, in the course of which one lay brother said, with some warmth: "Well, Parson, if the Lord is to have a church in this 'ere town, it stands to reason that he's *got* to make it out of such material as there is *in* the town." There was no disputing this self-evident truth, and the missionary proceeded to organize the proposed church.

Political parties cannot reasonably be expected to be more exclusive in their sphere than the churches are in theirs. To carry out their plans and purposes, *voters*, and a great many of them, are indispensable; and if it should sometimes happen that unworthy concessions are made to obtain them, we need not wonder. We must do our best to make and keep pure the party to which we belong. To this end, we must expose and rebuke its sins and shortcomings. But we shall be very unwise if, when our party is substantially right upon pending and important issues, we abandon it, because it does not move fast enough to suit us or because it fails to nominate the candidates that we prefer. It takes an immense number of voters to make a President, and no election would be possible, if men always insisted, as an indispensable condition of the bestowal of their suffrages, that the candidate shall in no respect fall below the highest standard.

To come to the actual facts of the present situation, four men are named as candidates for the Presidential nomination in the Republican party—Gen. Grant, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. John Sherman, and Hon. George F. Edmunds. To the two first-named of these men I have serious objections, and I should greatly prefer either of the others on the list; and yet, I do not hesitate to say that I would vote for either in preference to any man who has been proposed for the Democratic nomination. I say this deliberately; for, in view of the elements of which it is composed and of the influences by which it is inevitably controlled, I hold the Democratic party to be dangerous to the prosperity, liberty, and peace of the Republic. It has its chief strength in a South made "solid" by fraud, conspiracy, and violence, and in an alliance with the "dangerous classes" at the North. It is wedded to that deadly heresy of state-rights, in which the late Rebellion had its roots; and to that doctrine, to be forever abhorred, that the offices of the country, from the highest to the lowest, are the "spoils" of party success. So strong are the tides of evil which control that party, that not even the Angel Gabriel, if he were made President by its votes, could master them, any more than a man in a birch canoe could stem the rapids of Niagara. Admit all that can, with any show of justice or truth, be alleged against the Republican party; nay, more, admit the truth of all that its worst enemies say of it, and still I insist that to leave it for the Democratic party, in the hope of promoting reforms, is as preposterous as it would be to jump from a macadamized road, with here and there a mud-spot, into the slough by its side, in order to keep one's boots from being soiled. The road may be mended sometime, though not so soon as is desirable; but the slough is hopeless.

I am opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant, not because I attach the least importance to the idle talk of "imperialism," of which so much is heard in certain quarters; but because I do not think him the best man for the place. If I thought him better qualified to be President than anybody else, the fact that he has already held the office for eight successive years would not be regarded by me as a very serious objection. If his former administration had been so exceptionally good and pure as to afford a sure guaranty for another term, I, for one, should be more than willing to see him re-elected. But his record as a civilian is not of such exceptional excellence as to entitle him to another election or to warrant the hope that he would elevate the tone of our civil service.

Mr. Blaine has many excellent traits; but I find it difficult to overlook or forget his foolish diatribe against the Chinese, and I am not a little inclined to wish it were impossible for any man to be President who aspires to the place as vigorously as he does. Still, Mr. Blaine is not a sinner above other men in this particular, and if he obtains the nomination I shall support him. His integrity has been questioned, and circumstances have been pointed out that put him on the defensive; but the accusations against him have seemed to me to lack proof, even if they are not, as I suspect them to be, the offspring of malice.

Mr. Sherman, I believe, would make a good President. He has certainly done well as Secretary of the Treasury, and the country is not likely to forget its indebtedness to him; but the nomination will hardly, I think, fall upon a citizen of Ohio.

It is true that Virginia furnished the country with three Presidents in succession, each for eight years; but such a phenomenon is not likely to be witnessed again for a long time to come, if ever.

Mr. Edmunds is almost an ideal candidate, and his nomination would secure many votes that might be lost to either of the other men above mentioned. The crisis demands a candidate who will unite the whole party in his support and win votes from the better class of Democrats, and it seems certain that Mr. Edmunds would do this. He is not only a sound Republican, but a man of the highest character and capacity, and in nominating him his party would lift itself to a higher level and give a new illustration of its beneficent purposes and aims. He is all the more worthy of the honor in that he has not sought it. I sincerely wish the party, by a spontaneous movement, would give him the place for which other men are struggling in ways characteristic of politicians, rather than statesmen.

But I shall not despair of the Republican party, still less shall I join in any movement calculated to bring the Democracy into power, if my best desires and hopes in regard to the nomination are not fulfilled. I do not believe in biting off one's nose to spite one's face, nor in upsetting the wagon because the team that draws it is not the one that best pleases me. Until my party becomes utterly and hopelessly apostate and corrupt, I shall continue to look to it as the instrument of such reforms of the civil administration as I see to be important and necessary. The work may be slow and difficult, obstructed, as it is, by many prejudices and misconceptions, and sometimes even by selfish greed and corruption; but I shall not, for that reason, allow myself to be cheated by the false pretenses of the party that organized the Rebellion, and that is now seeking to recover by the ballot what it lost by the sword. The so-called prophets of reform, by whatever name they may choose to be known, whether as "Independents" or "Scratchers," can never persuade me to seek the grapes and figs of reform on Democratic thorns and thistles. That is a sort of political husbandry that does not commend itself to my judgment. I am not to be caught straining out the gnat which my own party would have me swallow, to gulp down a whole drove of Democratic camels.

PERPLEXING NEWS FROM MAINE.

BY AN OLD PARISH MINISTER.

One who looks back over two generations of experiment in temperance legislation, and remembers the hopeful devices once extolled by their authors as infallible specifics for the mischiefs and miseries attendant on the commerce in alcoholic liquors, but now lapsed into neglect or disrepute, ought not to be held wholly unpardonable (even by the most youthful and zealous of reformers who yet remembers to edulcorate with some lumps of fraternal charity the ardent spirits of his philanthropic zeal) if he hold his mind in suspense concerning later juridical measures conceived in the same interest and now, in their turn, enjoying a season of popular approval.

[*Note to the Editor.*—If it shall appear to your official judgment that the periodic and perhaps somewhat sesquipedalian structure of my sentences, either in this or in any future communication which you may be pleased to accept from my pen, is ill-adapted to the taste of the present generation, I beg you, first, to pardon something to habits established by the study of honored models of English style belonging to a more classic age than this, and become inveterate by too many years of practice to be easily modified; and, secondly, to feel entirely at liberty to recast any part of my letters into that more curt and short-winded style which may, without offense, be characterized as "snip-snap," and which is much affected by my young friends who write for the newspapers. While, however, I am prepared to yield to a degeneracy of the public taste which it were vain for me to resist, I may be allowed to express my pleasure in recognizing occasional modern examples of the nobler though now obsolescent forms of the English language. Some sentences that have fallen under my eye from the pen of one of the most promising of our younger public men, a son of the lamented Mr. Jeremiah Evarts, seem to me not unworthy, in their sustained periodicity of structure, of the golden age of English literature. Pardon the prolixity (I trust not tediousness) of this digression.]

It is comparatively a small portion of your readers whose memory will go back with mine to the time when the favorite measure of advanced temperance reformers was a license law; but the survivors of the first and most successful struggles of the Temperance Reformation are a little at a loss to get their bearings when they find that this statute, which they defended through all the courts against the attacks of the grog-shop interest, is now denounced as a device of the enemy, and that one who speaks of it with any degree of tolerance is in imminent danger of being called a traitor to the cause of temperance. Then there was the Fifteen Gallon Law; and there was the "Civil Damage Law," devised and advocated by my distinguished friend, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Hewit, of Connecticut, and, therefore, called (*quasi lucus a non lucendo*) the "Ohio Law"; and now, at last, is the "Maine Law," called (on the same paradoxical principle) the "Prohibitory Law," the peculiarity of which (as defined by young Mr. Bacon, of Norwich, whose father's youthful efforts in this reform I remember with much pleasure) consists in providing that the whole population of each town shall go into the liquor business together, through their agents, and divide the profits at the end of the year.

Now, I have been for some time a friend and (so far as limited time and strength would permit) an advocate for the "Maine Law" in the commonwealth and the community in which it is my lot to labor. Not but that there are some things about it which I seriously object to. But my objections hitherto have been overborne by the representation that it was *practically effective* in repressing the awful mischiefs of intemperance. To be sure, I have failed to see any lasting good result from it in the experiments that have come under my own observation. Furthermore, the testimony from many states, where it has long been tried, are to the effect that, in the long run, "Prohibition" means free liquor. But all these testimonies have been overborne by the reiterated testimony that in Maine the law was a magnificent success; and, therefore, can be made a success elsewhere. And on this testimony I have rested with some degree of confidence.

The first shock to my confidence came a few weeks since, while the political excitement in Maine was raging, from a telegram in the newspapers, to the effect that "the mayor of Augusta had ordered all the liquor-saloons to be closed"; and of this telegram I have not yet seen any wholly satisfactory explanation.

But a complete disproof (as it now seems to me) of these allegations of the "magnificent success" of the Maine Law in its own home has come to me in a temperance paper, printed in Bangor—the name of a town peculiarly honored by the friends of morality and religion. At a meeting in which this very subject was under consideration testimony as to the condition of morality in the town was given by one whose word needs no corroboration. I mean Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, who, having seen, like Ulysses, many men and cities, in all parts of the world, at home and abroad, has at last come back to his native state, "bringing his sheaves with him," and is now serving the Church as professor in the Bangor Seminary. I quote:

"Dr. Hamlin never had seen so much drunkenness, among both men and women, anywhere, as in this city the last few years. A man could not go out after ten o'clock, in some streets, without the risk of being insulted, if not assaulted, by drunken men and drunken women. As he couldn't run very fast, thought in future he should go armed. . . . The state of things is a disgrace to Bangor. He would defy anybody to deny that. . . . He had lived the most of his life in a city of a million and a half inhabitants, where morals were not high; yet had never seen so many drunken people in proportion."

The Rev. S. P. Fay "saw countrymen come in town every day and go out unable to sit up straight in their wagons."

The Rev. H. W. Bolton said: "Last night it became his duty to go in search of a young man in one of these places, and he met as many as fifty drunken men before he found him."

The meeting at which these testimonies were given was called to hear complaints against the present administration, which took office in January, 1879. But, confessedly, the excessive prevalence of drunkenness in Bangor dates "several years" back, and the years from 1875 to 1879 were distinguished by the vigorous services of a zealous county sheriff. During this period, according to the statement of the city marshal, "the Maine Law had been more rigorously enforced than ever before, the manner and results being familiar to all." At the close of this period, at the beginning of 1879, the marshal "found about forty club-rooms in operation, where the young men more especially congregated, day and night, to play cards, gamble, and drink. At present he has no knowledge or suspicion of more than three or four, against which he has as yet not sufficient evidence to commence a prosecution. No person has made any complaint to him during the year which has not received his prompt attention. In his judgment, there has been less drunkenness and disturbance on account of intoxication the present municipal year than for several preceding years."

On this last judgment of the marshal the opinion of citizens was divided; but there was a general agreement that the club-rooms which flourish under the rigorous enforcement of the Maine Law are far more demoralizing than the bar-rooms.

Let me add that the complaint against the city government is answered with overwhelming effect by the allegation that the machinery of the law can be set in motion at any time on the *secret* complaint of any person whatever, male or female, over fourteen years old; and in the whole town nobody had cared enough about the matter to make complaint, though several ladies and others have made indignant public speeches.

Mr. Editor, I have often wondered and admired at the dignity and authority with which, in your answers to correspondents, you have acted the part of *Ductor Dubitantium*, or mentor, to bewildered minds. I doubt much whether you have often a more genuine perplexity to deal with than that which such testimonies as these are fitted to excite. Let me entreat you, either from the resources of your own intellect, or pigeon-holes, or by the words of your eminent correspondents in the District or, rather, State of Maine to throw light on this darkness.

PREACHING TO THE OCCASION.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. WILKINSON, D.D.

For choice of subjects in the ordinary course of pastoral preaching regard should, I think, be had simultaneously to three different, but not disagreeing considerations—namely, first and foremost, What does Scripture teach? next, What does the present occasion demand? last, What can I preach out of myself? I mean that subjects should be chosen, now, as dictated directly and independently by Scripture, deeply studied and meditated; now, as suggested by the successively emerging exigencies of the service in the particular field; and now, again, as furnished by the living and growing inward experience of the preacher. A capital point of this proposal of method for choosing subjects in pastoral preaching is that the three ways recommended should all of them be pursued *simultaneously*. That is to say, no considerable interval should be suffered by the preacher to elapse without his preaching at least one sermon on a subject distinctly chosen in each of the three specified ways. If every subject could be chosen at one and the same time in all three of the ways, that, as I have already suggested, would be a truly ideal—and not an impossible—state of the case. Still, the simultaneousness on which I insist, respecting these three methods for choosing topics in pastoral preaching, would be sufficiently realized if once within say every month they were each in turn employed to supply a discourse.

With thus much premised to make plain that what here may be said is to be taken in proper relation and proportion, and not as if it stood alone and sufficient by itself, I proceed to set forth, with some statement of reasons, my sense of the value to the preacher of the element of mere fitness or opportuneness in preaching.

Let me guard against a possible misapprehension. I do not recommend to the preacher that he be subservient to occasion in his choice of subjects for the pulpit. Quite otherwise, I recommend that he make occasion subservient to him. We have full enough of preaching to the times, or for the times, as the phrase is. I have no wish to strengthen that tendency of the pulpit. The pulpit is not to share the function of the press. The sermon should not resemble the leader of the journal. Let the journalist feel the popular emotion of the moment, and bow to it. It is, perhaps, his mission. But such is not the mission of the preacher. The preacher, too, may feel the popular emotion of the moment; but it should be to make it bow to him and serve his purpose. He may, perhaps, best use it by seeming to disregard it. He will then to the superficial seem to be neglecting an opportunity. To the soundly thoughtful he will only seem to be using an opportunity with a wisdom too grave and too deep to be praised as cleverness. The best appositeness for the preacher will sometimes be apparent inappositeness. I mean this: By opportunely bringing forward some new and different interest, perhaps quite foreign to the one seen to be temporarily absorbing the mind of the community and making this fresh interest create a salutary diversion, at least, of thought, or even now and then quite overwhelm and supersede the former engrossing concern, you will often far more truly serve your hearers' well-being then you would by descending, in supposed self-adjustment to their needs, to the plane where they for the moment may be, so missing your chance to lift them with yourself to the plane of other and higher occupations. I recall an illustration.

In a company of ministers, met for discussion of such matters, some present were speaking in favor of conservative adherence to the transcending themes of the Gospel, while others advocated the more progressive idea of treating in the pulpit the topics of current general interest. "Suppose," said one of the latter number—"suppose the public mind is in the ferment of an exciting political canvass. For my part, I say: Avail yourself of the occasion by a pulpit discussion of something in the current of present thought. But you say: No. Preach the Gospel. Well, pray, what topic, for example? Heaven, perhaps?" The tone was as if the mere suggestion of such a topic for such a time was demonstration of absurdity. But one of the other side quietly responded: "Probably Heaven would be a very suitable topic. When men's minds were exaggerating unduly and unhealthily the importance of the passing moment, it is likely nothing better could be hit upon than the endeavor to restore distempered minds to a saner tone and to reduce temporal interests to their proper proportion, by bringing near the great corrective and adjusting attraction of eternal things. The exaggeratious and distortions of view resulting from absorption in imminent issues pertaining to the shifting politics of an earthly state would do well to be set right in the sobering contrast of a Kingdom that cannot be moved. Yes, Heaven strikes me as a very happy topic for a time of high political excitement."

I do not say that as to this particular instance I agree. The point is that such a choice of topics as the one there suggested would, if wise, fall strictly within the purview of the rule here proposed. It would simply be a less obvious, while a not less real, accommodation to existing conditions.

It is probably no overstatement to affirm that half the effectiveness of all public speaking depends upon the wise and fortunate adjustment of the discourse to the circumstances of the time and the temper of the auditory. Again and again opportune-

ness in topic and treatment has made to an orator all the difference between success and failure. The preacher, of all orators, cannot afford to neglect this element of opportuneness. Other orators have in general a topic prescribed to them imperatively by the very occasion itself on which they speak. Their audience too is in that state of preparedness to hear which in all strifes of oratory is already half the battle. It is hardly possible, therefore, for public speakers, elsewhere than in the pulpit, to give themselves to a topic entirely out of relation to the mental attitude and expectation of their hearers. But in the pulpit this is not only quite possible, but very much in the habit of occurring. And it is the means of incalculable loss to the effectiveness of the preacher.

The preacher, at best, has great odds against him. He preaches to the same hearers periodically, at set times. He preaches generally under the enormous disadvantage of a standing-place, the pulpit, contrived, as if with diabolical ingenuity, to remove him and insulate him from the currents, the quasi-magnetic currents, of human sympathy flowing freely, but almost inaccessibly, everywhere around him. He preaches on themes of tremendous moment, indeed, to human welfare; but also of an indefinitely remote and inapprehensible bearing on that welfare. He is regarded as a professional man, whom his hearers employ to preach for them and whom they desire to preach sound doctrine; but whom they do not seriously expect to have *so* preach sound doctrine as to make it at all uncomfortable for them to listen placidly, without the smallest purpose on their part of obediently revolutionizing their lives to correspond. It, surely, behooves the preacher to avail himself with heedful thrift of every help to his effectiveness in the pulpit that regard of existing circumstances can furnish him. Preach to the occasion. Adapt yourself to the state of your congregation. Otherwise, in order to preach to any purpose, you will have first to create by your preaching a state of receptiveness in your hearers to which your preaching may then profitably be addressed; but to do this is a most wasteful way of expending effort. By all means, take the state of preparedness that already exists, and use that. It is folly to sink the greater part of your capital power in destroying the state of preparedness which you find to your hand, and replacing this by a different state of preparedness, created by you at useless cost. For instance, the mere announcement of your text awakens a certain expectation. It is most unwise to ignore this, as is so often done, and proceed with a discussion having little or no perceivable relation to your text. The manifest wisdom is either to have no text or else to stick to your text. To do otherwise is to create or begin to create a certain state of preparedness in your hearers, and then go on regardless of this state of preparedness.

What made Massillon's famous exordium, "God only is great," eloquent was not the solemnity of the thought, much less the felicity of the phrase, least of all the art of the elocution. It was the absolute adaptedness of it to the occasion. It is easy to explain the problem of great effects produced by discourses which now appear entirely inadequate as causes. Something always may be attributed to delivery, which cannot be printed; but more, in most cases, is to be attributed to the element of fitness, which also is incapable of being reproduced. It was Whitefield, was it not, who made famous use of a thunderstorm, that occurred once during his delivery of a discourse? They talked of printing the sermon. "But you cannot print the thunder and lightning," objected the preacher. It was a case of preaching to the occasion. Christ's teachings were hinged and jointed into occasions. The remarkable teaching power of novels is largely due to the fact that the sentiment of the writer is thrust into the mind of the reader, indefinitely re-enforced by the occasion for it, created in the course of the narrative. Your sermon must, somehow, be fit to the actual occasion in the life and thought of your hearers. In order to make it fit, you must know the occasion. Hence, by the way, in part, the necessity of pastoral visiting. If your sermon is a thoroughly good one, it will have marks in it of the occasion that called it forth. You will need to modify it at points if you preach it a second time at home or if you preach it elsewhere to a different congregation.

Good sermons generally soon grow obsolete. How utterly obsolete is one of Chrysostom's pulpit addresses! How out of the question the idea of repeating, unchanged, one of the masterpieces of Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Massillon! If Saurin might be used still, that is only to confess that by so much he falls short of the supreme excellence of the preacher. South—how waterlined into a sermon of his will be found the suggestions of when, where, to whom, for what he preached it! You can no more save a true sermon—the most ideally true sermon, I mean—you can no more save such a sermon suitable, unchanged to be preached again, than you can detain the occasion of that sermon, in a prolonged suspense of still continuing to occur. Of course, the wise will understand that I here state absolutely what is only approximately true. But the element of *opportuneness* in preaching is of incalculable value. Seek it by constant study of the state of the congregation and adaptation of your sermon to the instant need. Seek it not less by growing yourself to be such a man—so large, so wise, so sensitive, so plastic—that, whatever be the occasion, you will be intelligent to know it and resourceful and responsive to meet it.

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Sanitary.

ARTIFICIAL FOODS FOR INFANTS.

THE problem of how to raise a child without its mother's milk is one fraught with difficulties, just because it is an attempt to substitute art for Nature at a period when Nature is most exacting and precise in its adjustments. It is said that Liebig was led to his study of artificial foods and extracts by a knowledge of the very high death-rates which obtained among children in some of the rural villages not far distant from his home. One is surprised nowadays to know how many children have to be committed to the tender mercies of this obtrusive artificiality. Amid the working-classes many are compelled to be absent from their babes so much as to render some artificial feeding necessary. Mothers in high life, feeling the restraint of the home care of infants, too often prefer this method of rearing. Others, by accident or otherwise, have not the requisite supply, and so we are forced to provide.

It is about as difficult to make artificial human milk as it is to make artificial human blood. The world knows not how many tens of thousands of children perish who would not perish if for the first eight or ten months they had only good mother's-milk, and that alone. We have even in the country been surprised to find how hard it is to make the substitution and its regulation complete. A great dairyman recently told us that an expert in handling calf-skins of two months old would tell by their feel whether the calf had from the first been fed artificially. We know not that the skins of babies are so indicative; but we do know that the summer diseases of children tell a similar story. Not that we believe a substitution is absolutely impossible; but it needs to be looked upon as a complex matter to regulate in all its details. The first and best idea is: If you cannot depend upon Nature, follow Nature as closely as you can. Get the milk nearest in composition to good mother's-milk; feed it warm and at similar intervals; cause that the mode of taking be nearly as possible the same; and thus, with exactness of detail, let Nature be imitated. We once knew a man who devoted much attention to these little niceties of detail, knowing how much an infant's stomach would hold, what were the usual demands of its nature, and how to make such a bottle and fill it with such "goodies" as would improvise a foster-mother's care. Warm goat's milk and cow's milk, diluted according to the age of the child, are the favorites. But with milk we at once have an encounter. Is it good, poor, or indifferent? Alas! for the child that must be handed over to the milkman's can. It is not all the fault of the dealer. How can a fluid, milked several hours before, churned about in a pail, and passed hither and thither, with all the risks of trade, be expected to be that pure, milky juice over which other than poets have been rapturous? It is a fluid most absorbent of all surrounding odors, liable to rapid change, having many risks in the battle, and in every wise most difficult of handling for small infants. So much so that we greatly incline to the belief that its substitution in many cases becomes the safer course. In the infantile fluxes of children it is now common with the best physicians to suspend its use entirely. When doing so, or in part, the first rule is not to substitute it by the starches. Children do not readily digest these. Hence, we do not give arrow-root, corn-starch, or much potato to young children without heavy risk. All these farinaceous foods are to be rejected, unless, as in the case of the boiled flour-ball, they have gone through some process of preparation which deprives them of the starch. The crust of bread, for instance, is in quite a different state from the inner white part, and may be used when that could not be.

Then, again, sugar in its usual form is not a good article of food for nursing children. The cane-sugar is not milk-sugar, such as they get naturally. Attempts, not without some success, have been made to enable them to digest starchy food and sugar by means of the vegetable diastase of malt, so that both an alkali for starch digestion and grape sugar are furnished.

Mellin's Food, Ridge's Food, and some others have met with some acceptance on these grounds. The white of eggs, beaten without boiling and added to lukewarm broth, often form a valuable aid to other foods where children show deficient nourishment. If an attempt is to be made to raise children in our cities, this matter of summer food must receive more careful attention. Any society that could insure to all bottle-fed children a small supply of pure fresh milk each day would do more for saving their lives than can be done either by medicines or artificial foods. We much deprecate the tendency to use condensed milk; for, although relished by children, it is no good substitute for the mother's milk. It is now much needed that there be both careful chemical analysis and experimental use of the various artificial foods now offered, in order that those who are compelled to resort to artificial or hand-rearing for children may know more precisely the dietary to be chosen. If there is substitution, it should be simple and uniform. Rigid method and exactness in preparation and in time of feeding and the amount used are quite as important as the choice of the food. As most of them are prepared with boiled milk, it is important that the milk be boiled while in its best condition and that the greatest assurance of its purity be secured. Until we are better able to regulate the milk supply, or to substitute for very many children foods without any admixture of milk, we shall continue through sickness and deaths to pay severe penalties for substituting Nature by art in so critical a juncture of life.

Biblical Research.

WHERE DID THE EXODUS TAKE PLACE?

BY PROFESSOR A. H. SAYCE.

GREATLY as scholars differ from one another as to the exact spot at which the passage of the Red Sea was performed by the Israelites, they have generally been agreed that it happened somewhere in the Gulf of Suez. A theory, however, started by Dr. Unruh and Dr. Schleiden, which places it in the Sirbonian Bog, now partially represented by Lake Menzaleh, but lying mostly to the east of Port Said, has been adopted by Brugsch-Bey, in consequence of what he believes to be the geographical evidence furnished by the Egyptian monuments. Brugsch-Bey has endeavored to identify the land of Goshen and its cities with the localities mentioned in native geographical lists, and to trace the march of the Israelites by a comparison of the Hebrew and Egyptian records.

His theory has already been brought before the readers of THE INDEPENDENT, and the case against it ably stated. Indeed, the arguments urged by its opponents have been so numerous and apparently so sound that they have convinced most persons of its untenability. They certainly convinced me, and I should have remained an unbeliever in the new hypothesis had I not visited Suez and the neighboring country. A careful examination, however, of the localities connected with the Exodus, which I have made during the past winter, have, in spite of myself, entirely converted me to Brugsch's opinion.

I have nothing to say as to his identifications of Pithom, Ramses, Succoth, and other places in Goshen, beyond the fact that Lepsius cannot be right in identifying Ramses with the Tel-el-Mashbuta, on the line from Zagazig to Suez, since the ruins show that the place was a very insignificant one, and, though a monument of Ramses II has been found there, there is no evidence whatever to indicate that it was named after the king. The inscriptions, moreover, make Pi-tum, or Pithom, the capital of the Sethroitic nome which lay in the north of the Delta, between the Pelusiac and Tanitic arms of the Nile.

But the position of Goshen and the treasure cities built by the Israelites may be put aside without any injury to Brugsch's theory. The point really to be decided is whether the sea crossed by the Israelites was the Gulf of Suez or not.

To this question, it seems to me, only one answer can be returned by anyone who has examined the localities themselves. The *ydm sûph*, or "Sea of Marsh-reeds," which has been misrendered the Red Sea by our authorized version, in imitation of the Septuagint, cannot be any portion of what we now call the Red Sea. There are no weeds there, and never can have been any throughout the Quaternary epoch. The Hebrew writer must have meant by *ydm sûph* some marshy lake, such as those which abound in the Delta, where papyri and similar plants grow in abundance. The Gulf of Suez is destitute even of sea-weed. A recent writer, perceiving this fact, has tried to save the current theory by proposing to substitute *'sûphâh*, "storm," for *'sûph*, "weeds"; but the corruption of the text in so many places presupposed by this suggestion is extremely unlikely, and we have no philological authority for imagining that *'sûph* could be used in the place of *'sûphâh*. *'Sûph*, in fact, is a good Egyptian word (*thuf*), which has been borrowed by the Hebrew language to denote that peculiar product of the Egyptian Delta, the papyrus. If it really signifies "sea weed" in Jonah ii, 6, it can only do so by an extension of meaning.

Hebrew seems not to have been the only Semitic language into which the borrowed word made its way, in order to express the name of the Egyptian paper-reed. An unpublished bilingual cuneiform tablet in the British Museum, which gives a list of the different kinds of reeds known to the Accadians, contains the following:

GI. GI GI. GI. UT. A	*ci-i-'su* *['su]-pa-tuv*	*ka-an ma-ac-can* *ditto.*

The third column explains that *ciru* and *'supatuv* were the Assyrian names of "the reed of Magan"; that is to say, the Sinaitic Peninsula and the Delta. It is unfortunate that the first character of the second Assyrian name is obliterated; but I restore *'su* with considerable confidence, since traces of this character may still be detected on the clay.

It may be asked, however, how we are to explain I Kings ix, 26, if the *ydm 'sûph* cannot be the Red Sea? It is the only passage which causes a difficulty, and it is conveniently ignored by Brugsch. But the difficulty is as great for Brugsch's opponents as for Brugsch himself. If the text is right, which states that Ezion-geber was "beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea (*ydm 'sûph*), in the land of Edom," the Exodus would have taken place not at the head of the Gulf of Suez, but at the head of the Gulf of Akaba. I fancy that no one, except the late Dr. Beke, who placed the Egypt of the Old Testament in the Peninsula of Sinai, would venture to maintain such a view as this. But the argument derived from the name of the sea crossed by the Hebrews—and it must be remembered that the Hebrew language makes no distinction between a sea and a lake—is not the only one which a visit to the eastern Delta and the desert of Sinai brings in support of Brugsch's theory. Thus, according to Exodus xiv, 2, Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea—not the *ydm 'sûph*, be it observed—was opposite Baal-zephon. Now, Baal-zephon, "Baal of the North," is a Phœnician name, and implies the presence of a Phœnician sanctuary. If the Exodus took place in the Gulf of Suez, the only locality which could be identified with Baal-zephon is the Ataka range of mountains. But there is neither vestige nor tradition of a Phœnician sanctuary or Phœnician worship on the Ataka Mountains, which are, moreover, to the west, and not to the north of the navigator who sails up the Gulf. What is more, a Phœnician sanctuary could not well have existed at all in the neighborhood of Suez, since the whole of this district, along with its trade, was in the hands of the Egyptians. The Phœnician ports were in the Gulf of Akaba, not in that of Suez. On the other hand, we have clear evidence as to where Baal-zephon actually was. An Egyptian papyrus, which mentions Baal-zapuna, indicates that "Baal of the North" was the divinity of those Semitic tribes who had settled in the north of the Delta, among the marshes of Pelusium and Tanis, and his sanctuary must, therefore, be sought in the great Temple of Baal, on the summit of Mount Casius (now Râs el-Kasrûn), on the edge of the Sirbonian Lake. Assyrian research here steps in, to show that this localization is right. Tiglath-Pileser, describing his campaign in Syria in B. C. 738, mentions another Baal-zephon, which the geography of

the inscription proves to have been the Mons Casius of classical geography (the modern Gebel el-Akra), near Seleucia. Here also there was a noted Temple of Baal, like that on the Mons Casius of Egypt.

Yet another argument may be added to those I have been stating. The advocates of the current theory are obliged to place Elim —where there were twelve springs and 70 palm trees—either at Wâdi Gharandel, Wâdi Useît, or Wâdi Tayyibeh. But Wâdi Tayyibeh is as much too far from Wâdi Howâra, which is identified with Marah, as Wâdi Gharandel is too near, and all three are almost equally deficient in water and vegetation. It is only by a stretch of the imagination that the possibility of 12 wells and 70 palms having once existed in either spot can be even conceived. Upon Brugsch's theory, the difficulty disappears at once. Elim would be 'Ain Mûsa, 8 miles to the southeast of Suez, a fertile oasis, where water can be obtained abundantly by simply piercing the ground. It seems to be the Aa-lim of the Egyptian texts. Howâra is as unsuitable for being Marah as the other three places are for being Elim. The miserable bitter spring on its rocky summit would not suffice for 2,000 persons, much less 2,000,000. Marah is plainly the Bitter Lakes, as it would be on Brugsch's hypothesis.

Once more, it is only upon this hypothesis that the statement in Exod. xiii, 17—"God led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near"—can be satisfactorily explained. The road naturally taken by the Israelites, when marching toward Palestine, was the military high-road that ran between the Mediterranean and the Sirbonian Lake, to the cities of the Philistines, who had shortly before been established in them by the Pharaohs, as an Egyptian outpost. The fugitives from Goshen would have had to force their way through these Egyptian garrisons, in order to enter Palestine, and, consequently, Moses was ordered to turn aside to the south, by the road which led across the marsh and was not always safe. It was here that Diodorus (I, 30) states that "many have been swallowed up, with their whole armies"; or, in the words of Milton,

> —— "that Serbonian Bog
> Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
> Where armies whole have sunk."

After the destruction of the Egyptians, the Israelites continued their march to the south, through the desert of Shur; that is, "the wall," so-called from the line of fortification which protected Egypt from the incursions of the nomad tribes of the east and gave Lower Egypt the name of Matsor, or "the fortification." Through this wall, with its Egyptian garrisons, it would have been difficult to pass; and they accordingly followed the course of the present line of railway to Suez, where the flank of the fortification could be turned. It may be added that the position of Migdol, which the Israelites reached just before the passage of the *yâm 'sûph* (Exod. xiv, 2), is pretty clearly fixed by the Egyptian monuments as on the northeast of "the wall"; while, if Ebers is right in identifying the Etham of Exodus with the Egyptian Khetam ("the bastions"), the town would have been close to the modern Gisr el-Kantâra. As for Ramses, Brugsch-Bey has made it clear that the only Ramses in the land of Goshen mentioned in the native texts was Zoan or Tanis, which received the name of Pi-Ramses, "the city of Ramses," after its rebuilding by Ramses II.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND.

M. DE LESSEPS, of whom we have long heard much in connection with the Suez Canal, and with whom we are now acquainted by a personal visitation in connection with the Panama Canal, has recently made a communication to the French Academy of Sciences on the topic of the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea, to the following effect. About the time the Israelites, under the direction of Moses, left Egypt, the waves of the Red Sea broke at the base of the Serapeum, in the vicinity of Lake Timsah—this Temple of Serapis being, after the Capitol at Rome, the most beautiful building of Roman antiquity. The Bitter Lakes were filled with salt water, for not more than eleven hundred years ago they periodically received their water from the Red Sea. But, as in the course of time the waters of the Bitter Lakes received supplies only at the equinoctial seasons, or even at longer periods, the deposits of salt began to be made. Now the latter are seen to be composed of horizontal strata, whose thickness varies from two to ten inches and whose separation is easily discernible by layers of sand occurring between. The whole deposit reaches a depth of thirty feet or more. All of which points to a previously existing marshy region in this locality, overflowed at times and difficult to cross. Indeed, even to the present day this condition remains, for on one occasion M. de Lesseps, once riding on horseback in this quarter, became involved in a morass, and escaped with his life only by great exertion. Accordingly, at the time of the Exodus the head of the Red Sea stretched far toward the north—much further than at the present time; and the Hebrews, in their passage, crossed not at the present head of the Red Sea, but at a point lying either north of the Bitter Lakes or, according to the researches and belief of M. Lecointre, at the very spot of these lakes. On this theory, Baal-zephon would be assigned to the *senîl*, or entrance of Serapeum, toward Ismailia.

....The Rev. B. Pick writes us, in reference to the translation of the talmudic treatise on "Idolatry," mentioned by us as published in *The American Hebrew*, that "twenty-five years ago the late Dr. F. P. Ewald, D.D., of London, published the whole treatise in German, at Nürnburg, so that it has been accessible to students of the Talmud. The Mishna of this treatise, with extracts from the Gemara, I translated into English some years ago, and it is still in manuscript, with other Mishnaic treatises."

Fine Arts.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FIFTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION.

WE have purposely delayed our second article on the Academy exhibition, that we might somewhat recover from the depressing general effect of the exhibition, and not be thereby biased in our remarks touching some of the really clever pictures that remained to be noticed. In any exhibition of pictures, however bad, there will generally be found some that leave a pleasant impression on the mind. Pictures, if they have real merit, grow upon one. It is a thing to be thankful for that the impressions produced by bad pictures are ephemeral. A few months hence and the warmest lovers of art who have groaned over the mediocrity of this Academy exhibition, as they have annually groaned over the past exhibitions, will forget the ninety per centum of worthless pictures and remember the remaining ten in the hundred with pleasure and profit.

The Academy this year labors under a very great disadvantage in its exhibition. The art strength of the city has been diverted from the Academy, by the two or three really excellent exhibitions in which our younger artists have manifested their interest by contributing the cream of the year's labor. The Water Color Exhibition (all the strength of which formerly drifted into the Academy), the Society of American Artists, and the Salmagundi Club have, by their very noticeable successes, all drawn from the Academy exhibition, which has lost the prestige of being about the only exhibition of the year. Had the policy of the National Academy been so guided as to have absorbed these newer societies, this year's exhibition might have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest, exhibitions ever held in this country. The Academy has, however, in its stupid conservatism, driven some of the most earnest workers away from its doors, and it must suffer the consequences.

In a conversation with one of the greatest, if not the greatest, landscape painters in America, a few days ago, and speaking of exhibitions in general and this one in particular, we asked him what he considered the most dangerous tendency in American Art. He replied, unhesitatingly: "It is the craving for sensational pictures by an ignorant public, and a willingness to gratify that craving by unconscientious artists, who have no thought but gain." He went on to say: "Many of our artists could paint much better than they do, and would paint much better, but for the demand that exists for striking pictures. Striking subjects, striking treatment, crude colors are the things that attract the eye and the buyers in the exhibition, and so they paint them." We have thought of this conversation very often in our study of this exhibition. We wish it were otherwise; and we suppose the remedy is to be found in the rapidly-improving popular taste. There are some artists, however, who never stoop from the level of their best work; and one of them is R. M. Shurtleff, whose quiet landscapes, carefully studied and carefully wrought out, with the tenderest feeling and most admirable *technique*, are worthy of much more than the attention they attract. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Shurtleff could paint as sensational a picture as ever glared on the walls of the Academy; but, if he did it, we should know that he had taken leave of his good sense, and mourn accordingly. Mr. Shurtleff has three pictures in the Academy exhibition: No. 113, which is hung so badly that half its merit is lost; No. 137, the quiet autumn atmosphere of which meets the visitor as he climbs the staircase and the freedom and entire naturalness of which contrasts strangely with the conventionality of E. E. Wright's "Morning," that hangs directly above it. If we had not carefully studied wood interiors in our clear, crisp, sharp New England autumn sunshine, we should say that Mr. Shurtleff had made his lines of the distance too distinct and in his perspective had not properly considered the atmospheric medium. And, even as it is, we think the artist might have been equally faithful to Nature if he had been more faithful to art, and somewhat modified the sharpness of his far-off trees, for the sake of general effect. Landscapes are not necessarily photographic in order to be true; and a truth is not the less truth if treated in painting from an ideal standpoint. In No. 164 Mr. Shurtleff has attained marked success in his attempt at animal portraiture; but his picture is badly placed, and seen to a disadvantage, unless one mounts the steam radiator, which few spectators are willing to do.

J. R. Tait has a large picture (No. 7) at the top of the staircase. It is, to our mind, somewhat hard in its lines and gray in color; but is composed so well and the animals drawn with so much spirit and truth that one is disposed to pass lightly over its defects, and name it among the really good things in the exhibition. No. 270, another of Mr. Tait's pictures, has the same faults, and a sky so cold that it makes one shiver to look at it. Our American sky is most variable and there is no accounting for its moods; but we doubt if it is ever as cold as this while the harvest sun shines on it.

Louis C. Tiffany catches the spirit of the French atmosphere most cleverly in No. 105, and shows us a good list of strong and conscientious work in No. 146.

A few years ago (could it have been fifteen or so? It seems like yesterday) we saw Mr. F. P. Vinton's first picture—a group of singing children. It was crude, to be sure, and one could name it no more than a study; but it promised well for Mr. Vinton's future, and our artist has fully realized the promise of that early work. Mr. Vinton's picture of a very picturesque gentleman is certainly one of the strongest portraits in the present exhibition and puts the artist in the front rank of American portrait painters. Mr. Vinton was certainly most happy in his subject; but he is to be particularly congratulated on having made his work so strong, without making it hard, and having posed his figure in a picturesque attitude that is not theatrical. Two portraits could not be more unlike in their method of treatment than that by Mr. Vinton and No. 441, by J. Alden Weir, which hangs near by. Mr. Weir's work is on a lower key of color than Mr. Vinton's, and, in consequence, more difficult of treatment, because of the general somberness of our modern black costume, which in a picture on a low key throws the head and hands out so prominently as to give the whole a blotchy and fragmentary character. By the cleverest management, Mr. Weir has avoided this danger, and there is a unity of arrangement and a purity of tone about his picture that leaves little to be desired. There is just one more portrait in the exhibition that we wish to speak of—No. 376, by B. C. Porter, of Boston. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Porter's work, and critics variously estimate its merit, he certainly knows how to pose and dress his figures, and in the management of accessories has no superior in this country. Very beautiful in feature is the woman Mr. Porter has painted, unmistakably a lady, from the coil of her brown hair to the tips of her dainty fingers. Recognizing this fact, we know that she had no rouge on her face, as Mr. Porter makes it appear in the picture—unmistakable artificial red; and all the strong reds of the carpet, the chairs, and the corsage-rose do not make us forget it or cease to regret it. Putting aside this one fault, Mr. Porter's picture is one that might be prized as an heirloom by any family and would be an ornament and pride in any family collection.

There are other portraits in the exhibition; some of them "goodish," but most of them desirable to be burned and forgotten. One or two of them mentioned in our last article we find in study bear out the first impression of excellence, notably Mr. Fuller's and Mr. Lippincott's work. We are in love with "Lolotte," and we do not mind declaring our passion to the world—for the world loves a lover—of such kissable babies as is this blossom of womanhood.

We find we have reached the limit of our space, and there are a few pictures that must be put away to add to another week's brief summing-up. We have said that the Academy exhibition was a failure; but by the standard of the shop its success exceeds that of any near-by former year's—pictures to the amount of $35,000 having been sold.

Personalities.

STRANGERS in Rome are always eager to see the Pope. But Leo XIII is not quite as accessible as Pius IX. A correspondent, in a letter of a recent date, writes us as follows regarding a recent interview with His Holiness: We had a great deal of difficulty in getting permission to see the "Holy Father," because there were so many people in Rome who had been waiting for weeks to see him, and then, at last, were, perhaps, disappointed. We were told by one of the officials at the Vatican that over a thousand were presented to him in two days last week. We received a note Sunday afternoon saying that on Monday, at twelve o'clock, we should be presented. It seems to be the fashion to make a few purchases of beads and prayer-books on the steps of St. Peter, to be blessed by the Pope, and to take back to America as presents to Catholics. Another point of etiquette is that a lady should wear at the presentation a black silk dress, and a black veil on the back of the head. The gentleman wears his dress suit. On reaching the Vatican, we passed some Swiss Guards, dressed in black and yellow, and carrying guns. They told us to go up-stairs, and I am sure we must have climbed a hundred steps or more. We went into a large room, to take our wraps off; and then were ushered into another room by men dressed in red satin and velvet and with long red silk stockings. We were obliged to wait in this room with nearly four hundred others, till the Pope was ready to see us. After waiting an hour, an official came quietly up to us, and said we were to follow him into another room, and fortunately it was where the "Holy Father" was. We had to wait a few moments, while some priests and a few others spoke to him; but it gave an opportunity to look about and observe how the Pope was dressed. He sat in the center of a long hall, dressed in white, with a small white cap on his head, and with red velvet slippers. His feet were on a cushion, and many people kissed his right foot. When we went up (two of us) we knelt before him and first kissed his hands. We remained kneeling for nearly five minutes, during which time the Pope held our hands. He has a very pleasant face and a kind, fatherly way of speaking. He asked if we were Catholics, and we said no. He wanted to know where we were from, and when we were going home, and when we were to leave Rome, and where we were going from Rome. We noticed that he wore some kind of white mits, and a seal ring on the third finger of his right hand.

....By the death of Mr. Joseph Seligman, in New Orleans, on the 25th of April, New York has lost another of her rich and public-spirited merchants. After having enjoyed a University training in the land of his birth, Germany, he came to this country as a young man, and by his energy and business skill built up a great banking-house and a great fortune. Besides being prominent in commercial and political circles, he was widely known as a practical philanthropist. He was the founder of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and a liberal contributor to the industrial school recently set on foot by Mr. Felix Adler's Society for Ethical Culture, of which he was a member. He was about sixty years old at the time of his death.

....Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., completed his seventieth year Sunday, April 4th, which occasion his friends celebrated by a social gathering, the next day, at the Church of the Disciples. Of surviving members of Dr. Clarke's Harvard class (of '29) there were present O. W. Holmes, Benjamin Pierce, and Revs. S. F. Smith, W. H. Channing, and Samuel May, Jr. There were poems, music, letters, and addresses, and finally a supper. It was a pleasant tribute to a worthy man.

....Victor Hugo's daily walks are taken after the most aimless fashion. He sets out for a stroll through Paris, takes the first omnibus or car he comes across, getting out whenever the fancy strikes him, walking along with no definite goal in view—a lounger who is in no hurry and who takes interest in everything about him.

....The oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, and probably in the world, is the Hon. John A. Cuthbert, of Mobile, Ala., who is ninety-one years old and is still engaged in the active discharge of his professional duties. He was an officer in the War of 1812.

....Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince and future heir to the Empire, is now 21 years old, a few months younger than his betrothed, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg.

....Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth has written a drama in the French language. It will be produced shortly by a company of amateurs.

Science.

THE development of parasitic plants is in many particulars still invested in mystery. In the case of the Dodder, as the species of Cuscuta are commonly called, the seeds germinate in the earth, and parasitism does not commence till the plant finds something to attach itself to, when it severs its connection with the earth and lives wholly on its victim. It is probable many other species of plants classed with parasites have similar characters. Plants like Aphyllon, Epiphegus, Corallorhiza, and others known to be certainly parasitic, as a rule, are often found when no trace of attachment to another root can be discerned. An interesting contribution to this branch of vegeto-physiology has recently been given to the *Botanical Gazette* by Mr. I. C. Martindale. He has raised some plants of the clover broom-rape (*Orobanche minor*), from seed in a flower-pot, one of which has progressed on to a spike of forty-five flowers, without finding any trace of attachment to the geranium growing in the same pot. It is barely possible it may have had an attachment in an early stage of existence. The positive and important fact is that it can live and thrive wholly without a foster-parent.

....Lord Rayleigh has recently been publishing some important papers upon the spectroscope. He points out, among other things, that, with prisms made of a given material, the limit of the resolving power of the instrument depends upon the thickness of the material traversed by the rays, so that no increase of magnifying power or of the dimensions of the collimator and telescope can compensate for the use of small prisms. Lord Rayleigh has just accepted the professorship of experimental physics at Cambridge, as the successor of Clerk Maxwell; the first instance, we believe, in England of a member of the nobility occupying such a position.

....C. W. Siemens has recently presented to the Royal Society a paper of much interest upon the effect of the electric light upon vegetation. He finds it to answer perfectly the purpose of sunlight. Chlorophyll is formed, and all the functions of plant life are perfectly carried on under its influence; and, what is interesting and important, he finds that plants need no rest or sleep for their perfect growth. So that, by illuminating a hot-house at night with the electric light, the fruits and flowers can be brought forward with great rapidity and without injury to the plant, tree, or vine.

....One of Dr. Draper's photographs of the spectrum of Jupiter, taken last fall, happened to catch the planet at the moment "the red spot" was near the center of the disc. The spectrum of the spot comes out very clearly in the photograph, that portion which lies above G being notably fainter than the spectrum of the planet's general surface, while that between G and F is as distinctly brighter. If the photograph showed the lower portions of the spectrum, it is likely that similar regions of increased and diminished absorption would be found there.

....Vogel announces the existence of five lines of hydrogen in the ultra violet portion of the spectrum, discovered by photography. One of them coincides almost exactly with the H band in the solar spectrum, which has been hitherto ascribed to calcium. Vogel shows, further, that these lines agree exactly in position with the lines in the ultra violet spectrum of certain stars (notably Vega) recently photographed by Dr. Draper and Mr. Huggings; so far, at least, as such an agreement can be determined from spectra on so small a scale.

....There is a rich field yet open for botanical explorations in even the older settled portions of the United States. It is not long since a fern (*Asplenium parvulum*) was known as a native of Mexico. The latest editions of our hand-books do not yet include it among American species. A few years ago it was found sparingly in the South. Several collectors have since met with it, and now Mr. Harvey tells the *Botanical Gazette* that "it is one of our common ferns in Arkansas."

....Professor Pickering has undertaken at Cambridge a most important photometrical survey of the heavens. By an ingenious apparatus, of his own invention, he is comparing every one of the stars visible to the naked eye with the Pole Star. Each star is to be observed at least three times, and the combination of the results will furnish a much more reliable determination of the stellar magnitudes than has ever been made before.

....The absolute zero of heat—that is, the coldest possible temperature—is—461° Fahrenheit. The heat of space may be a hundred above this.

Missions.

A LETTER from the Rev. Joel Osgood, of the Methodist Mission at Bopora, Africa, gives an interesting account of his return journey from a visit to the Muhlenberg Mission. Bopora is about ninety miles from the coast. The journey is through forests, by rapids, over hills, and through valleys, and the route strikes few towns, most of which are kept in a constant state of alarm by the terrible incursions of King Zoolah, who lives on one of the most lonely hills. Mr. Osgood says: "The whole country is in hard case. Many are complaining for want of food. Farming is mostly suspended and everything is about eaten up." He saw the head of a warrior exposed along his path, who had fallen a victim to Zoolah and who had been treated with the utmost cruelty, being tortured to death by women. Of the mission at Bopora, Mr. Osgood writes:

"Our mission in the interior is being founded with very good prospects. To the northeast of us are the Pessah people; to the west are the Bopora people, consisting of the Mandingues and Mamboomahs or Bundies; south or southwest are the Golahs. Our school has been very successful thus far. You would be surprised to hear them [the children] relate the most prominent events of the Old Testament and of the Gospel. I can ask them questions for four or five hours, and they will scarcely fail to answer one. Three months ago they knew nothing but what they had learned as savages in the wilds of a heathen land. I have fifty children engaged; but fear to take them before hearing from the Board about their support. The school will be composed of Golah and Pessah children, our mission being situated about on a dividing line between these tribes."

....Dr. Maroulis, of whom we have spoken as doing an important and far-reaching reformatory work in the Greek Church in Macedonia, is now meeting with a determined opposition. His purpose is to train young men and women for teachers. He has established seminaries for this purpose and gives a course of three years' instruction. He not only gives sound and thorough instruction in secular branches, but inculcates Gospel principles in a way that has been foreign to the Greek Church. He was educated in Germany and is full of enthusiasm. His pupils become infected with his zeal, and go out to different places to spread the truth. The progress of the movement has alarmed the Patriarch at Constantinople, and he has replaced the archbishop at Serrés with another prelate, who has orders to stamp out, if he can, the teachings of Maroulis, who has the office of lay-reader in the Church. Some of the priests, in obedience to the new archbishop's orders, have withdrawn their children from the seminaries; but others refuse to and the demand for teachers increases. The people are heartily with Maroulis.

....The American Baptist Mission at Ongole, India, continues to flourish. Mr. Clough is on a tour among the villages and is meeting with remarkable success. The Duke of Buckingham, governor of Madras, and suite, visited Ongole recently and inspected the mission and schools. When he left, he offered his check for 400 rupees to furnish more comfortable quarters for the girls. A letter from Mr. Clough, dated February 13th, says: "The whole number baptized since I started on this tour, January 16th, is 506. I never had such a hearing by all castes and classes before. Sometimes whole villages of a thousand people or more have turned out and listened patiently and eagerly to me for an hour." He says the Sudras are coming out of Hinduism soon into Christianity, breaking caste and ringing the death-knell of that old religion.

....The missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Athens, Greece, writes of a new movement in that ancient city which gives the missionaries much satisfaction and encouragement. In consequence of a sermon preached by a priest of the Greek Church, the merchants have agreed to close their places of business every Sunday in the year except two—those immediately previous to Christmas. Hitherto the shops and theaters have been kept open on Sunday. Recently, Mr. Tetas, a member of the Greek Evangelical Church (missionary organization), fell sick and died at an interior town. His relations refused to have anything to do with him and the authorities of the Greek Church refused to bury him. His body lay untouched four days, and was at last buried by the Turks. And yet the Greeks wonder why the Turks hate Christianity.

....The Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Church, South, includes the Indian missions, many of which were very successful which the M. E. Church before division in 1844 had established. These missions now in the Indian Territory continue to be in a flourishing condition. Recently seven pure Choctaws were received into membership at Oak Lodge. A missionary says the Indians are always respectful. They will go thirty or forty miles to meetings, and listen attentively to sermon after sermon. They have never disturbed any meeting.

Pebbles.

A SEA of glass: a glass eye.

....Made of awl work: shoes.

....Street railroad stock: horses.

....Feed slow people on ketch-up.

....The good conveyancer is known by his deeds.

....The lap of luxury: when the cat gets cream.

....Good many clothes washed over board to-day.

....Talk is cheap—unless a lawyer does the talking.

....A tall pile of cigars is never spoken of as a smoke-stack.

....Cats have no fixed political belief. They are usually on the fence.

....What kind of robbery is not dangerous? A safe robbery, of course.

....The days are growing longer, but they don't show that way on a note.

....The most comfortable hat a man can wear in cold weather is one that is a little stove.

....William Black's new novel is called "Sunrise." Probably because he thinks it will be read.

....A friend explains how a young lady yields her heart to a rough looking sailor. He says she is carried by a salt.

....Some females have just been arrested in Kentucky for the manufacture of illicit whiskey. This is the first recorded instance of a woman keeping still.

...."I'm afraid that bed is not long enough for you," said a landlord to a seven-foot guest. "Never mind," he replied. "I'll add two more feet to it when I get in."

....A contemporary says Eve is as deserving of a monument as Adam, and he urges: "Give them a monument apiece." But why not treat them as this country has George Washington? Give them a piece of a monument.

....A little boy was walking with his mamma, and there fell from above on his head an avalanche of soot, blown by the wind from a neighboring chimney. "Holloa!" cried he, quite astonished. "Some nigger snow!"

....There is nothing so charming as the innocence of children. "Mamma," said a five-year-old, the other day, "I wish you wouldn't leave me to take care of the baby again. He was so bad that I had to eat all the sponge-cake and two jars of jam to please him."

....A minister, in one of his parochial visits, met a cow-herder, and asked him what o'clock it was. "About twelve, sir," was the reply. "Well," quoth the minister, "I thought it had been more." "It's never any more here," said the boy. "It just begins at one again."

....A man who was being talked to death, yesterday, asked the man who was at work on him with his wind-gimlet a little conundrum. Said he: "What chemical vessel do I represent?" "A retort," said his tormentor. "Not at all," said the victim. "A cupel, a muff—" "No, sir; no. I'm an exhausted receiver."

....THE MODEL MODERN MAIDEN.

I know the points of difference 'twixt
underglaze and overglaze,
I can detect with magic touch true kaolin from other clays;
I can write a charming essay on Joseph
Cook's theology,
Know all about the protoplasm and all
about biology;
Can discuss in high-toned phrases of all
affairs ceramical,
Can paint upon a china plaque most anything botanical,
I am quite an authority on matters astronomical;
Confess I'm up in theory in all things
gastronomical.

I know the thermic symbol of the cracking point of pottery,
But then as to the cooking stove my
knowledge is quite tottery.
I'm crammed, in fact, with everything
that's new or scientifical;
Keep well read upon Bismarck's health
and His Majesty pontifical;
I have a pretty fancy for *bric-à-brac* and
antique vases;
Know how to carve a cabinet and make
books on the races.
In fact, in all things plastic, chimerical,
and mineral
I am the very model of a modern maid
in general.

—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BACON, A. M., Dundee, Ill., accepts call to Geneva, Ill.
BITTICK, O. D., ord. at Grubville, Mo.
BOOTH, J. W. T., Galesburg, Ill., resigns pastorate of First ch.
BRACKETT, J. B., D.D., Charlestown, accepts call to Brookline, Mass.
COULTER, C. J., ord. at Le Roy, Kansas.
DAVIES, JOHN, Norwich, Conn., died recently, at Havre, France, aged 42.
FARRAR, CHARLES, settles at Brookline, Vt.
FISH, E. J., D.D., removes from Lansing to Allegan, Mich.
FISH, R. D., Cheshire, accepts call to Merrimack, Mass.
FOSTER, FRANK W., supplies Dunlap, Iowa.
GARDINER, E. S., ord. at Morrisville, N. Y.
GILBERT, F. H., Lena, Ill., resigns.
LEARY, SAMUEL B., Front Royal, Va., accepts call to Meridian, N. Y.
L'HOMMIDEAU, J. B., accepts call to Babylon, N. Y.
MERRIAM, Mylon, East Providence, R. I., resigns.
MICK, W. W., Windsor, Vt., accepts call to Lambertville, N. J.
PENDLETON, S. P., accepts call to Elm-St. ch., Bath, Me.
PORTER, E. B., closes his labors at Carroll, Iowa.
POTTER, JOHN W., is called to Salem, Decatur Co., Ill.
SAGE, E. C., ordained April 16th, at Dwight, Ill.
SPENCER, C. D. New Haven, Mich., resigns.
STONE, C. A., Urbana, Ohio, resigns.
THICKSTUN, T. F., Council Bluffs, Iowa, resigns.
TITUS, H. F., Ithaca, N. Y., resigns.
TOLMAN, J. T., Sterling, N. Y., resigns.
WILSON, J. E., Southington, Conn., resigns.

CONGREGATIONAL.

APTHORP, R., Big Rock, Ia., resigns.
BOSWORTH, W. A., Woodford's Corner, Me., resigns.
BREED, D. P., Oxford, invited to Eator Rapids, Mich., for one year.
BURR, A. H., Franklin, N. H., dismissed.
BYINGTON, E. H., Andover, called to Monson, Mass.
CALDWELL, JAMES, D.D., Post Mills, Vt., resigns.
CLARK, T. J., Northfield, Mass., dismissed.
COUSENS, EDGAR M., Bangor Seminary, called to Cherryfield, Me.
DIKE, S. W., inst. at Rayalton, Vt.
EATON, E. D., inst. at Oak Park, Ill.
FAIRLEY SAMUEL, accepts invitation to East Falmouth, Mass., one year.
FREEMAN, GEORGE E., First ch., Abington, Mass., resigns.
HARDY, M. F., ord. at Whately, Mass.
HICK, GEORGE H., inst. at Arcade, N. Y.
JEWELL, GEORGE C., Ellington, N. Y., resigns.
KETCHUM, SILAS, died in Dorchester, Mass., last Saturday.
LOVERING, JOSEPH F., accepts call to Old South ch., Worcester, Mass.
MUCHLOW, WILLIAM B., ord. at Java, N. Y.
NORRIS, THOMAS F., accepts call to Kirwin, Kan.
OSBORNE, C. P., Southington, Conn., called to Steubenville, O.
OSGOOD, HENRY H., closes his labors at Waterford, Me.
PAINE, BERNARD, West Barnstable, called to Sandwich, Mass.
PARKER, HORACE, New Ipswich, N. H., resigns.
RANSOM, C., Wadham's Mills, N. Y., resigns.
SHERRILL, SAMUEL B., Moravia, called to West Bloomfield, N. Y.
SNOW, FREDERICK E., ord. at Oxford, Conn.
STONE, E. G., Granby, called to West Suffield, Conn., one year.
TAINTOR, J. F., inst. at De Witt, Iowa.
VERNEY, JAMES, called to Perry, Mich.
WILDER, S. P., Brandon, Vt., accepts call to North Brookfield, Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BACHMAN, R. L., Fayetteville, called to First ch., Utica, N. Y.
BLACKFORD, R. A., accepts call to White Lake, N. Y.
CREIGH, THOMAS, D.D., Mercersburg, Penn., died recently.
HICKEY, YATES, Port Kennedy, Penn., resigns.
HUGHES, T. L., Eckmansville, O., called to Greeley, Col.
JUNKIN, DAVID X., D.D., died recently, at Martinsburg, W. Va.
LEE, H. F., Pottstown, Penn., resigns.
SHERRARD, J. T., Mifflintown, Penn.
McCLELLAND, A. G., secretary Committee on Freedom, died recently.
McKALLIP, JOHN, called to McKeesport, Penn.
McKEE, I. S., Lockport, declines call to De Kalb, Ill.
ROBERTSON, J. S., accepts call to Waterman, Ill.
STEVENSON, A. R., begins labor in Haddonfield, N. J.
TAYLOR, EPHRAIM, Eden Center, N. Y., died recently.
THOMSON, AUSTIN L., died recently, at Greensburgh, Ind.
WOOD, C. W., Green Island, becomes city missionary in Troy, N. Y.

School and College.

THE Ninth Annual Report of W. H. Ruffner, superintendent of public instruction in Virginia for the year ending July 31st, 1879, shows that the school population of the state is 280,849 white, 202,852 colored; number of schools, including graded schools, 1,816 white, 675 colored; number of pupils enrolled, 73,306 white, 35,768 colored; number in average daily attendance, 44,540 white, 21,231 colored; number of teachers, white male, 1,131, white female, 958, colored male, 279, colored female, 136; average monthly salary for males, $30.05; for females, $24.73. The cost of the system of schools for the year was a little over $500,000, of which not quite $300,000 was actually received from the public treasury. The school attendance was a little more than one-half of that of the year previous, the fact being due to the accumulation of debt and the determination of school-boards to cut down expenses. Mr. Ruffner says that the people of the state are resolved to maintain and support the school system. The Report has an elaborate defense of the office of county superintendent, a long and enthusiastic section on the education of women, and a strong statement of the non-political character of the superintendent of public instruction. This last should be laid to heart by all educators. For the higher education of women, in default of coeducation at existing institutions and of special colleges for women, the Report suggests normal schools. It is a well-written and instructive document. Mr. Ruffner has been the firm friend of the public school system in Virginia and has done something toward overcoming the difficulties occasioned by the meagerness of the sum appropriated by the state, the sparseness of the population in the rural districts, and the unwillingness of the Negroes in the country to send their children to school.

....The disproportion in the relative development of lower and higher education between the United States and European nations is very great. In the proportion of scholars to population the United States stands first, according to statistics, the figures being about as follows: United States, one-fifth of the population is in the school; Germany, one-seventh; France, one-seventh; England, one-tenth; Spain, one-eleventh; Austria-Hungary, one-twelfth; Italy, one-fourteenth; Russia, one-fiftieth. On the other hand, in the provision for university instruction Germany stands far ahead of the rest of the world; next comes France; then England; then Austria and Italy; then Spain and Greece. It is doubtful whether the United States equals in its highest scientific provision even the lowest of these. The cause is not far to seek. The European universities are the results of centuries of growth. Beginning with religious studies and gradually amalgamating themselves with the state, they have been accumulating wealth, growing with the growth of the nations, and becoming the centers of all learned effort. They represented at first the culture of the few, and the many were left to take care of themselves. In this country, on the contrary, the necessity for popular education made itself felt by the necessity of the case. Attention was mainly directed to primary schools, and higher schools were left to take care of themselves. There is now here no little jealousy of governmental endowment of colleges. The consequence is a backwardness in the colleges, a deficiency of higher culture, and a greater spread of the elements of education. But, in truth, this state of things belongs to our whole social constitution, not entirely or mainly to the connection of the higher institutions with the government.

....The Catalogue of the University of Virginia for the present session shows fifteen full professors, two adjunct professors, and two instructors, with 329 students, of whom less than half are from the State of Virginia, and about 140 are in the professional schools of Law and Medicine. This is probably the only institution in this country in which the elective system of studies by the students is fully carried out. There is absolutely no curriculum, except that a student is required to pass examinations in certain departments in order to obtain certain diplomas. The examinations are all written, and the standard of graduation is three-fourths or four-fifths. The institution confers no honorary degrees, but its list of examination degrees is tolerably extensive. For a university of high grade it is probable that this multiplication of degrees is undesirable. Choice of subjects by professors is restricted, as in the American colleges generally. The elective system brings a heavy pressure to bear on students and tends to produce a high grade of scholarship. The University has just added to its material a chair of natural history and geology, of which the first incumbent is Mr. Fontaine, favorably known in this country and England by his original researches in the fossil flora of West Virginia. The institution was established in 1825, by Mr. Jefferson, and its constitution has never been changed. It has no official religious services; but the professors and students maintain a chaplain, elected by them once in two years.

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.*

IN 1877 Messrs. Callaghan & Co. published a translation of the first volume of the work whose title we have placed below; and in 1879 the translation of the second volume, under the same title again. The title is that of the translator, which, in his prefatory note in the second volume, raises, as he remarks, a claim that the first volume "does not entirely support."

The author of these volumes and of those that are to follow is a foreigner and a German. He came to this country in 1867, and sojourned here until 1872. Having had his "knapsack" filled with high "expectations" by Laboulaye, he "was rather unprepared for Tammany Hall, the first institution" he became acquainted with. After the "veil had dropped" from his eyes, and he had seen the United States in a clearer light, he concluded that he had found the task of his life "as a student and a writer." De Tocqueville's work on "Democracy in America" lacks, in his judgment, "the necessary positive knowledge." The great French scholar was a "doctrinarian," with "an unhistorical and unpolitical turn" of mind. And, inasmuch as "on the Continent of Europe the United States are, even among the best educated classes, in a really astonishing degree a *terra incognita*," Professor von Holst, having for a short period seen with his own eyes, conceived the idea of enlightening the European mind in regard to the United States. He did not write this history for the American people, and probably did not, in the outset, at least, anticipate its translation and publication in this country. We gather these facts from his own preface to the first volume.

The chief sources from which Professor von Holst has gathered his materials are all American and within the reach of American scholars. "Bancroft's History of the United States," "Hildreth's History of the United States," Mr. Justice Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution," "Elliott's Debates," "The Madison Papers," "The Federalist," the "Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States," the "Records of Congress," "Benton's Thirty Years' View," the works of Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, and other similar well-known sources of information, supply the materials which appear in these volumes. The author shows great breadth, as well as minuteness of research, in his numerous references to American authorities; and the use which he makes of them is that of an eclectic, selecting here and there such portions of history as are suited to his purpose, rather than telling the whole story, and withal impressing upon these portions the coloring of a foreigner, who, whatever may be his excellences or defects, does not write under the impulse of any special admiration for our institutions. If the American people "worship" the Constitution of the United States, it is very certain that Professor von Holst does not. An American cannot well avoid the feeling that he is too un-American, and at times too one-sided in his criticism, too eager to point out imperfections in the working of our political system, and suggest that it may at last prove a failure to do full and exact justice to the truth as it exists in the facts.

The first of these volumes comprises twelve chapters, and its general character is indicated by the running title of "State Sovereignty and Slavery" placed at the head of every alternate page, with specific titles on the other pages of the volume. The period covered is from 1750 to 1832. The origin of the Union; the worship of the Constitution and its real character; the struggles during Washington's two administrations; the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions; the presidential election of 1801; the embargo, the second war with England, and the Hartford Convention; the history of the salvery question to 1787 and the compromises of the Constitution on slavery; the history of the same question from 1789 to the Missouri Compromise; the economic contrast between the free and the slave states; the development of this contrast; the struggle between Georgia and the Federal Government relating to the Cherokee Indians; and the doctrine of nullification as asserted by South Carolina in respect to tariff laws, and the disposal then made of the question—such are the subjects which are embraced and more or less fully discussed in this volume. In presenting his facts, the author evidently meant to be entirely candid, and do full justice to all parties and all the diverse questions which he considers. It may and, doubtless, will be of service to the American people to recur, through the eyes of a learned foreigner, to questions in the past which at the time excited a strong amount of popular passion and which tested the stability of our political system. Many, if not most of them will dissent from some of the views of the author in regard to the founders of our American Republic, and also in regard to questions which have been the subject of much earnest debate.

The great marvel is, not that the Union of the thirteen original states under the Federal Constitution encountered many difficulties, but, considering all the circumstances, that it encountered so few, and that, notwithstanding these difficulties, it has proved a great practical success. A constitution as the basis of a government that has lasted for nearly a century, under which a people have grown from about three millions to nearly fifty millions, that in every line of it was framed by a convention after the session of but a few months, that has established its own ascendency as "the supreme law of the land" over all forms and pretenses of state sovereignty, and that by legislative action and judicial decisions has embodied itself into the very life and heart of a great and growing nation shows in its framers and in the people an amount of wisdom and love for law and order that may well challenge the admiration of the world. The parallel is not to be found in the whole history of mankind. It is simply the sober truth that the wit of man never before created so perfect an instrument for a republican government, and no other instrument for such a government was ever before so successfully worked. We do not think that Professor von Holst in his first volume sufficiently recognizes these facts. Americans cannot, of course, expect him to "worship" their Constitution; yet there is more in it than he seems to see and it has done a larger and better work than he appreciates.

The second volume, containing but seven chapters, yet larger than the first by two hundred pages, has the phrase "Jackson's Administration—Annexation of Texas" as a running title on every alternate page. "The Reign of Andrew Jackson"; "The Abolitionists and the Slavery Question in Congress"; "Van Buren's Administration"; "Van Buren's Administration Continued"; "Van Buren's Presidency; the Presidential Election of 1840"; "Tyler's Administration"; and "Texas"—such are the titles of these several chapters. We have not space for comment on any of these chapters, with the exception of the last, which contains more than one hundred and fifty pages of the volume, and in which the author, with historical truthfulness, tells the story of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The manner and circumstances in which the Texan revolution was inaugurated; the purpose of the South to secure Texas as a broad field for the expansion of slavery and the means of increasing the slave power in the Union; the enlistment of volunteers from the United States to help the Texans in their rebellion against the Mexican Government; the protests of Mexico against this violation of the laws of neutrality; the shameless conduct of the United States Government in tolerating and virtually encouraging such enlistments; the haste of the Government in recognizing the so-called "Republic of Texas" as an independent and sovereign state; the measures immediately adopted for annexing Texas to the Union, which finally ended in its annexation by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, without any warrant in the Constitution for the exercise of such power by Congress—these are among the questions which are thoroughly discussed in this chapter.

Whatever benefits to the Union may have accrued from the annexation of Texas, the process, as the author shows, was practically one of robbery, in violation of international law, while the controlling motive was the extension of "the vilest system upon which the sun ever shone." Professor Von Holst very justly says that "a more shameless comedy of neutrality was never played." Had Mexico been a strong government, the United States, from considerations of prudence, would not have ventured to perpetrate this "shameless comedy." The conduct of our Government furnished a just occasion for war. No one can read this history in the clear light shed upon it by the author without profoundly regretting that the Government of the United States should have been so utterly regardless of its duties toward Mexico. Both Government and people complained bitterly of the course pursued by Great Britain toward the United States during the late War of the Rebellion; and yet our course toward Mexico during the Texan rebellion was vastly more reprehensible. We are glad that Professor Von Holst has clearly stated the facts, and commented on them with a severity well deserved.

Neither of these volumes contains an index or an analytical table of contents, which we regard as a serious omission. A good index, or, in its absence, a full analytical table of contents is to the reader an immense help. It is so nearly a *sine qua non* that, whatever else a book may be, it is imperfect without it.

We give it as our general opinion that both of these volumes will amply pay the student for buying and reading them, and that, judging from these two specimens, the work, when completed by the learned author, will be an important contribution to the literature relating to the subject of which it treats.

THE revived interest in biblical studies is taking the form in England and this country of the preparation of short commentaries for Sunday-schools and day-schools, and it is a notable fact that the higher scientific standard of our times requires that these elementary books shall be far superior to the notes of Barnes, Ripley, and others, which satisfied the wants of even the preachers of the preceding generation. In England two such commentaries are now coming out: *The Cambridge Bible for Schools*, edited for the Syndics of the University Press, by Dean J. J. S. Perowne, of Peterborough; and the *Handy Commentary for Schools*, edited by Bishop Ellicott, of Gloucester and Bristol, and published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., London, Paris, and New York. We have the commentary on *Luke* of each of these series—the Cambridge book done by Canon F. W. Farrar, of Westminster; the Ellicott by Prof. E. H. Plumptre, of King's College, London. The two are of about the same size and form, with possibly a slight advantage in convenience of type and arrangement in favor of the latter. The general material of the two books must, of course, be about the same. The Ellicott series is intended to follow the larger commentary on the New Testament edited by him; but Professor Plumptre states that his present work is not a mere abridgment of his former, but really a new commentary. Farrar follows, in the main, his "Life of Christ." Plumptre's introduction is much fuller than Farrar's. He goes more largely into the discussion of critical questions of the date, author, and sources of the Third Gospel, and expends time on various historical combinations and surmises that, though interesting, seem hardly definite enough to find place in a school-book. Farrar, on the other hand, with less critical discussion, has more description, and adds a useful analysis of the contents of the Gospel and a list of the chief Uncial manuscripts. He pays more attention to text criticism than Plumptre. There is necessarily a good deal of similarity between the notes of the two works. The changes in the translation cannot vary much, the main interpretations must accord, and the chief difference is in greater or less expansion here or there. The two agree in regarding chapters i and ii (which differ in style from the rest of the Gospel) as translated from a Palestinian Aramaic original; in rendering ii, 14, "Glory to God on high, peace to

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* THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By DR. H. VON HOLST, professor at the University of Freiburg. Translated from the German by JOHN J. LALOR and ALFRED B. MASON. Two volumes. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

men of (God's) good will on earth"; in defending the historical accuracy of ii, 1; in regarding John's message in chapter vii as an indication of his wavering faith; in rejecting the view that the "one thing needful" in x, 42 is "one dish." They differ in their understanding of the Last Supper, Plumptre maintaining and Farrar denying that it was the Passover-meal. Farrar also definitely adopts the rendering "in My Father's house" in ii, 49, about which Plumptre is doubtful. The former is fuller in historical, ecclesiastical, and Talmudical illustrations; the latter in critical-theological. The Excursus in both are good. In the Lord's Prayer the much-disputed adjective in the fourth petition is rendered "supersubstantial," "spiritual" by Plumptre, while Farrar leans to the sense "necessary," "needful"—in both cases doubtfully. Professor Plumptre's critical and theological suggestions are always interesting and sometimes startling. In his Introduction he calls attention to the "points of resemblance" between the apocryphal Book of Wisdom and the canonical Epistle to the Hebrews, and says they have suggested to him "the thought of identity of authorship." In his third Excursus he asks, in respect to the narratives of demoniac possession, whether our Lord's indirect teaching stamps the popular belief with the seal of his authority, or whether he, knowing it to be false, accommodated himself to the popular belief. And if the former question be answered in the affirmative, he asks: Is it a true theory of disease in general to assign it in all cases to the permitted agency of Satan? and, if so, how can we reconcile that belief either with the temper which receives sickness as "God's visitation" or with that which seeks out its mechanical or chemical causes? To these questions, he thinks, "we have not the *data* for an absolutely certain and exhaustive answer." Both these commentaries may be warmly recommended to Sunday-school teachers and other biblical students. While each has something that is wanting in the other, each has a great deal that is good. ——Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. publish three little children's volumes by Frances Ridley Havergal—*Little Pillows, Morning Bells*, and *Morning Stars*—pleasant, affectionate talks to the little ones. No trouble is too great to lead little children to love and follow the Lord Jesus Christ; not by theological propositions, but by the natural, warm presentation of his goodness and love in such way as to make it seem a real thing to them.

....The Germans have not, up to this time, seemed to excel as novelists. While in almost every other department of literature they have fairly held their own, in this they have commonly been adjudged to have fallen behind the English and the French. The causes of this fact—if it be a fact—lie in all the characteristics and surroundings of the nation. Occasionally, however, we have a German novel which commends itself to the English-speaking public as very excellent; and to this class belongs Franz Dingelstedt's last production, *The Amazon*, translated by J. M. Hart and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of this city. Written in a humorous vein, it is, at the same time, marked by keenness of psychological insight, variety of portraiture, sweep of fancy, freshness of description, and breadth of tone. It is a story of artistic and aristocratic life. The painter, Roland; the brilliantly handsome and intellectual singer, Seraphine; the polished little diplomatist, Wallenberg; the sturdy and crusty banker, Krafft; his pretty, worldly little daughter, Armgard; and the subordinate personages are sketched with a free and true hand. The humorous and striking scenes are numerous. The description of the opera, "The Amazon," and of that other opera, "The Deluge," which is to set composer Bullermann's name in the music of the future far above Wagner's, remind us of Jean Paul. The scenes in the antechambers of Seraphine and Wallenberg are detailed with the precision and life of an eye-witness. There, are besides, throughout glimpses of character given us, pictures of human life, summings-up of human opinions that are worthy of the author's philosophic fatherland. The descriptions are very minute; but there is, at the same time, breadth of treatment. The main story extends over three days only, and yet the action does not lag or halt. There is plenty of movement and variety, laughter and passion, *badinage* and serious criticism, and an idealization that does not lose sight of the actual. The book has been very successful in Germany, and seems likely to be not less fortunate in America.

....*The Adventures in Patagonia* of the missionary, Rev. Titus Coan, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of this city, gives a graphic sketch of the degraded condition of the natives of that country and of the difficulty of carrying on missionary work there. Mr. Coan reached Gregory Bay, on the Strait of Magellan, Nov., 1833, and left the following January, his stay having resulted in nothing so far as his purpose of religious instruction was concerned. According to his observation, the people consist of three tribes, of which the most northern one is furthest advanced in culture, having herds of horned cattle and something like a social organization. The tribe dwelling further south, among whom he was, he found fine-looking, tall, and well made, though few of the men are over six feet high, and the women are much smaller. Among the traces of civilization among them was card-playing, doubtless learned from Europeans. Their weaving he describes as remarkably fine. Their religious belief was simple. They held to a future state of rewards and punishments, but showed no knowledge of a Supreme Being nor sign of religious worship. They were dirty and quarrelsome. In all bad qualities, however, the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego excelled, and our missionary was unfortunate enough to fall in with some of them. The experiment of sending a single man there, without money or other resources, signally failed. A missionary colony on the coast or in the interior might accomplish something, if there should appear to be any material of commerce there.——A more interesting and important work is the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson's *Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast*, from the same publishers as the preceding. Dr. Jackson describes the geography, productions, races, religious opinions, and customs of the country, and gives the result of missionary labors among the people up to this time. Their ethnography and religion have not yet been well worked up. They seem to be docile and intelligent. The work is a valuable one.

....The volume on *Chaucer*, in the Morley Series of "English Men of Letters," by Adolphus William Ward (Harper & Brothers), shows faithful work and will contribute to the understanding and enjoyment of the great poet. Here, as in so many other cases, careful investigation has proved how hard it is to settle definitely certain questions of Chaucer's life which are set down in the ordinary sketches of him with confident certainty. The date of his birth Mr. Ward concludes to be 1340, or between that and 1345. When he was married, who his wife was, his exact relations with John of Gaunt, how far he sympathized with Wiclif, and the dates of several of his works—all these questions have to be left undetermined. On the other hand, the general current of his life, the sources of his literary inspiration, and the growth of his poetical power may be traced with reasonable satisfactoriness. The sketch given by Mr. Ward of the political, literary, and religious characteristics of the times, of Chaucer's method of work, and of his artistic excellencies and defects is full and fair. While the author claims justly for the "Canterbury Tales" a superiority over the "*Decamerone*" in dramatic interest of plot, he admits that in some of the stories, as the "Knight's Tale," the English poet has altered his original for the worse. Chaucer's wide reading and genial, contented nature are well set forth. His religious and domestic relations have to be mainly inferred from his writings. His frequent strain of satire against women seems to his biographer a good ground for supposing that his married life was not happy; and his "Parson's Tale" and similar productions probably show that, while he had a keen eye for the corrupt practices of the Romish priests and monks and friars, and admiration for simple godliness, he was not a partisan of Wiclif. He rather remained in the Romish Church as a Puritan. Mr. Ward's tone toward the subject of his biography is one of genial sympathy, but not blind admiration, and his book may be said to give a lively portraiture of the man and the poet.

....Among the better class of religious novels we have commonly to note the publications of Robert Carter & Brothers, and we may recommend Miss Drinkwater's *Rue's Helps* for children, as well written and suggestive. There is useful information in it (not too much) some missionary history, with fresh, natural conversation, and a demure love-passage at the end. And we need not say that the printing and binding are pleasing.——A somewhat similar criticism may be passed on *Onward, to the Heights of Life*, by F. L. M., published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. It is less polished than the book above noticed, has a more pronounced love-story, and deals with older people; but seeks to discuss practical religious questions and to allure young people to a Christian life. We think that the purer the artistic form the more likely an end of this sort is to be gained; in other words, the less the novelist thinks of such an end the more certainly he will reach it. This book lets out its aim too clearly; but it will be a readable book for young folks, and will interest them sufficiently to excite thought.——"Marion Harland," whom many thousands of persons have learned to like as novelist and *artiste de cuisine*, comes before us as European traveler and painter in her *Letterings in Pleasant Paths*, just published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book has much pleasant talk about English and Continental things, with no little freshness and humor. In the first chapter, on "the average Briton," she in a measure turns the tables on our British cousins, and laughs discreetly at the sober Londoner. The author's literary skill and good taste serve her in good stead. We are not overpowered with useful information or descriptions of scenery. There is always a good flavor of humor. Plenty of keen observation, indeed, and genial remark on noteworthy things, and altogether it is an excellent book for a summer excursion, or even for a more serious occasion.

....One of the freshest numbers of Harper's "Franklin Square Library" is Georgiana M. Craik's novel, called *Two Women*. The "two women" are Dorothy Wilmot, an unsophisticated, true-hearted, and beautiful country girl in an out-of-the-way part of Wales, and Cicely Verner, a dazzling, clever, heartless young lady of London. The plot is simple. The hero, going down into Wales to study, falls in love with Dorothy, from whom his ruthless parents separate him, is fascinated and crushed by Cicely, and, after a term of years, again meets Dorothy and returns to his allegiance. The book consists almost entirely of conversations between Hugh and Dorothy and Hugh and Cicely, and the author is skilful in conversations. There is an almost French quickness and *verve* in them, especially in those in which Dorothy takes place. The portraiture of the latter is charming and the detail of the arts of Miss Verner is appalling to a male reader. The conclusion is pleasant. ——One of the volumes of Harper's "Half-hour Series" contains Henry James's *Diary of a Man of Fifty* and *Bundle of Letters*. The latter, which has some good points and also the author's to Americans distasteful picture of the vulgar American woman abroad, has already been noticed in THE INDEPENDENT. The former is a charmingly told little story of a man's waking up to a possible mistake of a quarter of a century before, that had, perhaps, marred the happiness of his own life and of another's. It is fresh and interesting.——Mary Cecil Hay's novels, though not brilliant or remarkable for profoundness, have good, quiet material, worked up in a pleasant way, not without artistic feeling. Her stories are such as may safely be put into the hands of young people. *For Her Dear Sake*, one of Harper's "Franklin Square Library," is a story of pleasing variety, freshness, and interest, a faithful woman, a faithful man, vanity, selfishness, and at the close happiness for all the proper persons.

....Readers of Charlotte Yonge will need no recommendation of a new work of hers. Her *Bye-Words*, published by Macmillan & Co., London, does not fall below her previous books. It is a collection of ten short stories, some of which have been printed before and some now appear for the first time. Among living writers Charlotte Yonge excels in historical pictures. She has something of the power of the great master of historical fiction. She has also a fair breadth of culture and depth of insight into character, and is as far removed as possible from the sensational and the spasmodic. Her books are eminently healthy. The materials of the present volume offer considerable variety of time, place, and circumstances; and the stories are long enough to excite interest in the personages and short enough to be read one at a sitting. The mechanical get-up is very pleasing.

....We welcome all books that help the cultivation of personal holiness. Of this sort is Rev. C. G. Finney's *Lectures to Professing Christians*, published by E. J. Goodrich, Oberlin, O., whose earnest teaching will benefit others than professing Christians.——We may say the same thing of *The Law of Holiness*, an exposition of the Ten Commandments, by Rev. E. Davies, published by him at the Holiness Book Concern, Reading, Mass., a simple and strong enforcement of moral obligation. ——Of a somewhat different nature is Rev. L. P. Mercer's book on *The Bible*, which we have received from Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. It is a genial exposition of the Swedenborgian view of the Bible, in which there is much suggestive matter and much that will be enjoyed even by those who do not sympathize with the peculiar doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.

LITERARY NEWS.

MESSRS. A. S. BARNES & Co. will publish immediately an interesting educational number of the "Atlas Series of Essays," entitled "New Departures in Collegiate Control and Culture," by the late Rev. Caleb Mills, Emeritus Professor of Greek, Wabash College, Indiana, brought out under the direction of a fellow professor, in obedience to his wish. In this essay Prof. Mills lays down as a thesis that training, *discipline*, development are of far more consequence in a college curriculum than the mere acquisition of knowledge. He discusses the questions of more intimate college and class supervision by a board of trustees, of the value of the study of modern languages, of the general theory of college optionals, of the irrepressible conflict between science and the classics as to the length of the college year, and, finally, as to the importance of introducing the Bible as a college text-book.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Life and Writings of St. John. By James M. MacDonald, D.D., Princeton, New Jersey. Edited with an Introduction by the Very Reverend J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 426. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons..... $2 00

The Longer Epistles of Paul—viz., Romans, I Corinthians, II Corinthians. By Rev. Henry Cowles, D.D. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 326. New York: D. Appleton & Co..... 2 50

Diamond Dust. By Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, author of "Through the Dark to the Day," etc. Cloth, 16mo, pp. 362. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden..... 1 00

Free Trade and English Commerce. By Augustus Mongredien. Seventh edition. Paper, pp. iv, 102. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co..... 0 25

Life. Its True Genesis. By R. W. Wright. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 296. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons..... 1 50

The Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture. By N. T. Lupton, LL. D., professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Cloth, 16mo, pp. 107. New York: D. Appleton & Co..... 0 45

Sore Throat: Its Nature, Varieties, and Treatment, including the Connection between Affections of the Throat and other Diseases. By Prosser James, M. D., lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at the London Hospital, etc. Fourth edition. Illustrated with hand-colored plates. Cloth, 16mo, pp. 318. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston..... 2 25

Eye-Sight: Good and Bad. A Treatise on the Exercise and Preservation of Vision. By Robert Brudenell Carter, F. R. C. S., late Hunterian professor of pathology and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, etc. With numerous illustrations. Cloth, 16mo, pp. viii, 207. Philadelphia: Presley Blakiston..... 1 50

The Family Save-All. Supplying excellent dishes for Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, from cold fragments, as well as a large number of new receipts for cooking and invaluable hints for economy. By author of "The National Cook-Book." Cloth, 16mo, pp. 275. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers..... 1 00

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The territories of New Mexico and Arizona are included in the Southern States. It will be noticed that the Catholics have obtained a strong hold in the West, where they are destined to increase in the future, though perhaps largely at the expense of the cities of the East. Various colonization schemes have been successfully undertaken, and thousands of Catholics, lingering superfluous in the large cities, have been induced to migrate to the roomy states of the Far West, where Catholic towns and eventually Catholic cities will be found.

The increase of Catholic population in this country in the past twenty years has been upward of 3,800,000; that of priests has been 3,754; that of churches and chapels, 4,022. The gain in priests and churches still continues, while the population is decreasing. Great activity is manifested in educational matters. There are reported 24 theological seminaries, 663 colleges and academies, and 2,246 parochial schools, with 405,234 pupils. Sadlier's *Catholic Directory*, from which we gather the materials for this article, has page after page in its ample advertising register of advertisements of schools and colleges. *The Directory* gives a table of statistics for the British Possessions in America, which shows that north of the United States there are 1,899,000 Catholics, of whom 380,000 are in the Archdiocese of Quebec. There are five archbishops and 23 bishops, 1,834 priests, and 1,390 churches.

The Directory contains, as usual, a list of feast and saints' days, fast days, indulgences granted to the faithful in the United States, and full instructions for understanding the order of worship and of celebrations. We may copy for our readers the section explaining the vestments and ceremonies used in celebrating mass. They may not have seen authoritative explanations elsewhere:

"The *Altar* represents Mount Calvary, where the Redeemer of the world expired upon an ignominious cross. This very word *Altar* has relation to sacrifice, which must necessarily be offered to God in that Church in which his true faith is professed; and, hence, this name of Altar is mentioned by St. Paul. 'We have an altar,' said he, 'whereof they have no right to eat who serve the tabernacle' (Heb. xiii, 10). The Altar also represents the table on which our blessed Saviour, the night before he suffered, celebrated his last supper with his disciples.

"The *Candles* are lighted during the Holy Mysteries, through a motive of honor and respect. They represent the light of faith and the fervor of charity, which the Gospel inculcates. They are also expressive of spiritual life and joy. 'Throughout all the churches of the East,' says St. Jerome, 'when the Gospel is to be read, though the sun shines, torches are used—not to chase away darkness, but for a sign of joy.'

"The *Crucifix* is placed in the middle of the Altar, to represent to our minds the passion and death of Jesus Christ, which are chiefly to be considered and piously meditated upon in this Holy Sacrifice.

"The *Amice*, a linen cloth which the priest pulls over his head and fastens around his neck, signifies the linen with which the Jews blindfolded our Saviour, in mockery, when they smote him and buffeted him, saying: 'Prophesy unto us, O Christ! Who is he that struck you?' (Matt. xxvi, 68).

"The *Alb* represents the white garment which Herod put upon Christ, after he had despised and mocked him (Luke xxiii, 11).

"The *Maniple* that the priest wears on his left arm, the *Stole* that he hangs down from his neck, and the *Girdle* figure the cords and fetters with which the officers of the Jews bound Christ and led him from one place to another (John xviii, 12—24).

"The *Chasuble*, or upper garment, represents the purple garment which the soldiers put upon Jesus Christ, and the heavy cross that he carried on his blessed shoulders to Mount Calvary."

There are also rules for the use of colors in the celebration. On Good Friday, Corpus Christi, and in requiem masses black is indicated; violet is used on penitential occasions; red is used on Pentecost and the feasts of the apostles and martyrs; white is used in the festivals of our Lord and the Virgin; green is used from Trinity Sunday to Advent and at other prescribed times. There are double, semi-double, simple offices, Sundays of the first class, Sundays of the second class, vigils, and collects, and secrets, and post-communions, and first, second, and third prayers, and many other terms which are as Greek to the non-Catholic.

THE full programme of the May Anniversaries at the Broadway Tabernacle announces, in addition to the dates of meeting which we have given, the names of the speakers. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, is named for the American Home Missionary Society, Sunday, May 9th, 7:30 P.M. Dr. J. Howard Smith will preside at the meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, May 10th, 3 P.M., and the Rev. Messrs. R. C. Matlack, W. Elliot Griffis, and A. B. Simpson will speak. At the meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society, May 10th, 7:30 P.M., R. P. Buck, Esq., will preside, and Dr. Alexander Mackenzie and Joseph H. Choate will make addresses. Tuesday, May 11th, 3:30 P.M., the New York Sunday-school Association will meet. Caleb B. Knevals will preside and Drs. P. S. Henson and R. S. Meredith will speak. Ex-Gov. James Pollock will preside at the meeting of the American Sunday-school Union, May 11th, 7:30 P.M., and the Rev. Reuen Thomas, S. J. Niccolls, D.D., and E. P. Goodwin, D.D., will speak. Mr. Justice Strong will preside at the meeting of the American Tract Society, May 12th, 10 A.M., and there will be voluntary addresses. At 7:30 P.M. R. H. M'Kim, D.D., C. S. Robinson, D.D., and the Rev. J. F. Stevenson will make addresses. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman will preside, May 12th, 3 P.M., at the meeting of the American Female Guardian Society, and the Rev. Messrs. W. T. Sabine, A. D. Vail, and T. M. Niven, Jr., will deliver addresses. The anniversary of the New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb comes May 13th, 3:30 P.M. Dr. William Adams will preside and there will be an exhibition of deaf, dumb, and blind pupils. At 7:30 P.M., May 13th, the New York City Mission and Tract Society will meet. A. R. Wetmore will preside and the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, L. D. Bevan, D.D., and John Hall, D.D., will deliver addresses. Friday, May 14th, is temperance day. The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, at 10:30 A.M., will be under the presidency of Mrs. F. G. Hibbard; and Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge will speak. The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at 1:30 P.M. Mrs. F. J. Barnes will preside and there will be addresses by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, Miss Julia Colman, and Mrs. S. G. Cummings. The New York Society for the Prevention of Crime meets at 4 P.M., Dr. Howard Crosby presiding. The speakers will be Drs. Crosby, Vincent, and Sabine. In the evening, at 7:30, the anniversary of the National Temperance Society will be held. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge will preside. Drs. T. L. Cuyler and O. H. Tiffany and John Wannamaker will deliver addresses. Sunday, May 16th, 7:30 P.M., the American Board will have a meeting. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge will preside. Drs. N. S. Clark and L. T. Chamberlain will speak.

....The Free Religious Society of Providence presented a petition to the legislature of Rhode Island, asking that their minister, Mr. F. A. Hinckley, be authorized, as other ordained ministers are, to perform the marriage ceremony. The law of the state authorizes any ordained minister, or elder, of any religious denomination, domiciled in the state, to join persons in wedlock. There was a doubt whether the Free Religious Society came within the meaning of this statute. The questions raised were: (1) Was the form of ordination of Mr. Hinckley sufficient? (2) Is the Society a religious society? When the matter came before the senate, there was a short discussion, after which the subject was indefinitely postponed. During the discussion it was stated that Mr. Hinckley believed in God; but that he said people might differ as to what was God. A senator thought that, so long as God was in the state constitution, it was well to have some regard to the laws which are made. The decision virtually was that the "Free Religious Society" is not a religious society.

....The churchwardens of Clewes have requested the Bishop of Oxford not to accept the resignation of Canon Carter, their minister. The Bishop refuses to accede to their request. He says he is unable to see any grounds for such declination. The Canon, in a letter to Canon Liddon, explained that he resigned because he wanted to save the Bishop from further annoyance on his account. He says:

"The Bishop has been, at much cost to himself, shielding me from three separate attack pressed upon him—once under the Public Worship Regulation Act, twice under the Church Discipline Act. He has shielded me partly out of personal kindness; partly from his strong disapproval of these vexatious lawsuits. . . . I have been surrounded by personal kindness all the while; yet I could not conceal from myself the divided state of the parish, or think that the Bishop could possibly refrain from interference under these circumstances, though he has well fought the battle necessary to obtain the power, in the strength of which he could protect me and would, as far as I have reason to believe, have continued to protect me to the end."

....The Liberation Society is jubilant over the result of the British elections, and has issued a card giving its reasons for satisfaction. These reasons are: (1) "that sixteen members of the Society's committee have been returned to Parliament, of whom four are also members of the Scottish Executive; (2) that a large majority of the Scottish members are either in favor of the Disestablishment of the Scottish Church or are willing to accept the verdict of the country regarding it, and that no Liberal member has declared against it; and (3) that there will be a much larger number of members in favor of Disestablishment, both in England and Scotland, than have sat in any previous Parliament." It is estimated that there are 150 members in the House of Commons who are in favor of Disestablishment—an increase of about 50.

....The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its quadrennial session in Cincinnati, May 1st. There was a very full attendance. Bishop Wiley made an address of welcome and Bishop Simpson replied to it. Bishop Simpson took the chair and Dr. G. W. Woodruff was re-elected secretary and was permitted to appoint his assistants. The first business after organization was the presentation of a report from the committee on the organization of committees and rules. The report was opposed by Dr. Buckley, on the ground that the younger men in the Conference, not being acquainted with its methods, will not be able to vote intelligently if the work is all done by the committees. The report was put on the table, together with a substitute. The question will probably cause a good deal of discussion.

....A suit has been brought before the Court of Arches for the deprivation of Mr. Mackonochie of his perpetual curacy of St. Albans. Proof was given of his constant violation of the ritual and disregard of the monitions of the Court. Lord Penzance was not sure, however, that he had the power of deprivation, and took time to consider the question. It is announced that Mr. Mackonochie, who thus far has not paid the slightest attention to any of the suits against him, has taken an appeal from the appellate court to the House of Lords.

....Mr. Hammond appears to be having much success in his revival efforts in Canada. Up to the 23d of April 1,420 persons had signed his covenant book. Of these 490 are classified as Methodists, 339 as Presbyterians, 229 Episcopalians, 167 Baptists, 145 Congregationalists, and 43 other denominations or not given. The average age of the 1,420 is 14.

....The death is announced of the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D., a prominent English Independent. He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1868. He was 63 years old.

....The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Madison, Wis., May 20th.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR MAY 16th.

THE MARRIAGE FEAST.—MATT. XXII, 1—14.

Notes.—"*Answered and spake.*"—Not in answer to any question necessarily. The idiom means that he *began* to speak.——"*The Kingdom of Heaven.*"—It must be kept in mind that this phrase does not mean the next world; but the period, or epoch, of the Christian dispensation, beginning then with the advent of Christ and the preaching of his Gospel and continuing unto the completion of its glory in Heaven.——"*Marriage.*"—Rather, marriage feast.——"*To call them that were bidden.*"—It was the custom first to send the invitation, and then, when the feast was ready, to send once more to announce it.——"*They would not come.*"—A great indignity, whether in the East or West.——"*He sent forth other servants.*"—An act of grace which an Oriental king would never perform; but the application of the parable requires it, as God had again and again sent by his prophets and messengers—by John, Jesus, the disciples, the seventy, etc.—to the Jews, who still rejected Christ.——"*Entreated them.*"—Treated them.——"*His armies . . . burned up their city.*"—The reference here is to the armies of the Romans, which should burn up Jerusalem.——"*Into the highways.*"—The street-crossings, where men meet promiscuously, even the vilest.——"*Both bad and good.*"—These represent not the Jews, who have been destroyed in the destruction of Jerusalem; but the Gentiles.——"*A wedding garment.*"—A suitable festive attire; as we speak of one's Sunday clothes. The reference is to that character, that changed heart necessary for one to have that will have part in the Kingdom of Christ.——"*Into outer darkness.*"—The darkness out-of-doors, away from the merriment of the feast. It refers, as shown by the "weeping and gnashing of teeth," to the punishment of those that shall not be received into Christ's Kingdom. There is in the phrase no indication that the punishment of Hell shall ever end.

Instruction.—Jesus tried to make his instructions interesting. He told stories, parables. Any teacher must excite his pupils' attention by similar means.

In Christ's time the Jews, who were next to him, got the first invitation and rejected it; but now it is the families of the Church. How sad it will be in the Judgment if it shall prove that people in Christian lands reject the Gospel which shall be accepted by the heathen!

God has everything ready for us. All preparations are made. The great Sacrifice has been offered. All we have to do is to come.

The invitation is to all—to the highways and hedges, the good and the bad. Salvation's free for you and me.

The servants were to "bid" them to the wedding. If we are "servants," then this bidding is our business. Are you a servant? Have you been out to obey the Master? If he punishes the strangers that will not come, will he not punish the servants that will not bid? How many have you bidden to the Sunday-school, invited to the church, besought to seek Christ as their Saviour?

Is your invitation general—to the bad, as well as the good; or have you confined it to the friends you have, and not given it to the men, women, and children in the streets? The message is for them. If there is one who has not received it, it is your business, as a servant, to go and give it.

"Without a wedding garment!" How strange! And yet how many there may be in the Church, in the Sunday-school, among those who in a general way attach themselves to the Church, who are, at least, in the embrace of Christendom, that have not the Christian character! It is not enough to be at the feast. One must be fitted for it. He must be trying to live a Christian life, and must love and serve Jesus and trust in his redemption.

No concealment can escape God's eye. No matter how heavy the disguise, he knows whether at heart we love him or not. If we have not on the wedding garment, he will certainly notice it. He can see our hearts and he will judge righteous judgment. This is a great comfort to the true friends of Christ, but a sad thought for those who only serve themselves.

What excuse can a man make for not being a Christian? He will certainly be speechless when God asks him the reason.

May God's mercy and our own obedience to this warning save every one of us from that "weeping and gnashing of teeth," that sorrow and pain of those who shall at last be refused the bliss of Heaven, for which they re not prepared.

News of the Week.

THE Democratic Convention at Hartford, Conn., on the 28th ult, passed resolutions in favor of the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, but left the delegates to vote as they saw fit.——The Democrats of Pennsylvania held their state convention at Harrisburg, on the 29th ult., to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention, at Cincinnati. A spirited discussion took place over a resolution to adopt the so-called unit rule. The resolution was defeated.

....The Ohio Republicans elected a Sherman delegation to Chicago, and instructed for him. The South Carolina Republicans have instructed for General Grant. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected by the Republicans of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the 29th ult.

....A Paris correspondent reports that the Chamber of Deputies, on the 30th of April, reversed its decision, of the 28th ult., reducing the duty on petroleum, because a high duty would be a leverage toward a commercial treaty with the United States.

....Speaker Randall laid before the house on the 1st instant a communication from the secretary of state, transmitting the first seven volumes of the speeches of M. Thiers, which Mme. Thiers desires to present to the House of Representatives.

....The Government of Montenegro accuses the Turkish authorities of connivance with the Arnoouts in resisting the Montenegren authorities, and demands compensation for the delay in the surrender of territory.

....Dr. J. Lawrence Smith read a paper before the Interoceanic Canal Committee of the House of Representatives, on the 26th ult., questioning the advantages to the United States of any canal at the Isthmus.

....A paper has been published recently by Col. Gordon (Gordon Pasha), in which he says that the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia as a single state would put an end to the Russian intrigues in the Balkan Peninsula.

....A battle between General Stewart and the Afghans, on the 19th ult., resulted in a loss to the British of seventeen killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded, and to the enemy of one thousand killed.

....In order to escape from falling under the domination of the Porte, the inhabitants of Tafar have asked to be placed under the rule of the Emir of Muscat, who enjoys to some extent British protection.

....The plague is reported to have appeared in the Volsk districts in Russia, and famine also prevails. Cases of starvation among the peasantry in various parts of the country are reported.

....It is believed that all the ministers appointed under the new government in England will be re-elected without opposition except Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.

....The election recently of a Radical deputy in Besançon, France, is regarded as a victory for the Extremists.

....Major-General Samuel P. Heintzelman died in Washington, on the first instant.

....The British ambassadors at Constantinople are reported to have resigned.

....Diplomatic relations between France and Mexico are to be resumed.

....Lord Beaconsfield took leave of Queen Victoria on the 27th ult.

ONE TRIAL is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of *Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam* for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breathing, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness, Tickling in the Throat, etc. Has been in use over forty years. Price, 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

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SEA SALT.
To produce real salt water at will, dissolve this salt in ordinary water. This solution possesses all the health-giving qualities and tonic virtues of natural sea-water, while it is free from the organic impurities of the surf. For sale by druggists generally.
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Remedy for all diseases arising from an impure and vitiated state of the blood. ANTIDOTE for MALARIA. Will be sent by mail, upon receipt of retail price, Fifty Cents. R. W. ROBINSON & SON,
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For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

Cuticura
BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

The purification of the Vital Fluids of foul corruptions and inherited humors is the first step in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. No remedies in the world of medicine are so sure to cure as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is a searching blood purifier, absorbent, and tonic invigorant, while no external applications can possibly equal the CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, and the CUTICURA SOAPS, prepared from it, for cleansing diseased surfaces and for the Toilet, Bath, Nursery, and for Shaving.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY
and Limbs. Obliged to go about on Crutches.
A wonderful cure.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen*:—In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I voluntarily make the following statement:
I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on my leg, in a very aggravated form, for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the CUTICURA in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface, and as fast as it appeared healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which under the constant use of CUTICURA would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe, and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used the Cuticura and Soap five months, and took the RESOLVENT most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the RESOLVENT a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.
Very gratefully yours,
MRS. ASA R. BROWN.
MALDEN, MASS., Oct. 18th, 1878.

SKIN DISEASE.
A severe case of five years' duration entirely Cured.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen*:—For the benefit of the world, I wish to make this statement. I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and concluded to try them.
I certify that I only used them about six weeks, until I was entirely well; but before I commenced using them my face, breast, and back were almost a solid scab and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well, and think your CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best for skin diseases that ever were brought before the public.
Very gratefully yours, F. M. FOX.
CADDO, IND. TER., Feb. 21st, 1879.

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Original in Composition and Revolutionary in Treatment,
are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston; 21 Front Street, Toronto, Ont.; and 8 Snow Hill, London; and sold by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA: small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

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CAHILL HOUSE, 3d Ave. & Kingsley St., Asbury Park, N. J.
Mrs. M. D. Cahill, having purchased the CAHILL HOUSE, will reopen June 10, 1880. The house is surrounded by wide piazzas and balconies, and has been elegantly furnished throughout, each bedroom having spring beds, gas, etc. It is only two minutes walk from the beach and popular bathing grounds. The comfort and pleasure of the guests will be carefully studied. A coach will meet every train, and convey the guests to the house, free of charge. Please hand checks to my coachman, who will see that baggage is delivered without delay. Having added many new attractions, the coming season will be even more successful than the last. Carriages to hire. Bath-rooms and bathing-suits. Also laundry connected with the House. Boats on each lake, for the pleasure of guests, free. Private stable for use of guests having their own horses. Rooms may be engaged and information obtained of Mrs. M. D. Cahill, 1314 Arch St., Philadelphia, where her large double house, (over thirty rooms,) is open all the year for permanent and transient guests.

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will make a special reduction of
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from its regular tariff to such readers of THE INDEPENDENT as will present this notice on arrival, WITHIN ONE HUNDRED DAYS FROM THIS DATE, and remain one day, or more, from April 15th.

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These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
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NOTICE.
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The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park

NEW YORK, May 6th, 1880.

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THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE prominent names that will come before the Chicago Convention are Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds, and perhaps Washburne. We name them in this order, since this is the order of their apparent strength at the present moment. By their apparent strength we mean the number of delegates favoring the nomination of each of these gentlemen. In this sense General Grant is undoubtedly the strongest, Senator Blaine next, Secretary Sherman next, and Senator Edmunds next. No delegates have yet been appointed distinctly committed to Mr. Washburne, although his name has frequently been mentioned in connection with a presidential nomination.

It is barely possible, though not at all probable, that the Chicago Convention will go outside of this list in the selection of a candidate. Assuming, then, that some one of these five gentlemen will be nominated, and that no one on the first ballot will have a majority of all the votes, how are votes to be concentrated on any one of the five in sufficient number to secure his nomination? It is not likely that the Blaine men will go over to General Grant, or that the Grant men will go over to Senator Blaine; but much more probable that these two candidates will be sufficiently strong in their supporters to achieve their own defeat. This we should, in the existing circumstances, regard as good luck to the Republican party in the political sense; not because neither would make a good President, but because the nomination of either would seriously jeopard the whole campaign. Ohio is very far from being sure for General Grant or Senator Blaine, and the same is true of the great State of New York. And yet Republicans must carry both of these states or the victory is lost.

Ohio, in her convention of last week, decided to present the name of Secretary Sherman, who is the first choice of many of the delegates from other states. Vermont and Massachusetts have also decided to present the name of Senator Edmunds, who will have an earnest support in the Chicago Convention outside of these two states. In our judgment, the Republican party would be more likely to elect either Sherman or Edmunds than either Grant or Blaine. We base this opinion upon the fact, of which every day furnishes increasing evidence, that neither Grant nor Blaine will secure unity in the doubtful states, whose electoral votes are indispensable to success. This fact stares Republicans in the face, and the Chicago Convention will make a grave mistake if it ignores so important a fact. It is one thing to nominate a candidate, and another thing to elect him.

As to Secretary Sherman or Senator Edmunds, there can hardly be a doubt that the whole Republican strength would wheel into line upon either, and a good prospect that either, if nominated, would be elected. We have expressed our preference for Senator Edmunds, as a gentleman of high standing and the highest order of ability. Secretary Sherman, however, would make an admirable President, and, if nominated, he would have a united Republican party behind him. The same would be true if Mr. Washburne were nominated. Give us then, gentlemen delegates to Chicago, the candidate whom, having the requisite qualifications, Republicans can and will elect. Give us the candidate who will best unite the party and be most certain to carry the doubtful states. Do not force upon them a candidate who will put the party on the defensive during the whole campaign and alienate a portion of its votes.

THE "NEW ORTHODOXY."

IN *The Congregationalist*, Dr. George Leon Walker offers a refutation of what *The Alliance* puts forth as the "New Orthodoxy." We have no admiration for the term "New Orthodoxy"; but, if it were employed antithetically to the "Old Orthodoxy," we should give it a very different definition from that of *The Alliance*. According to that paper, the "New Orthodoxy" holds that "the great truths of Christianity are those which are spiritually discerned, and which are not debatable," such as the facts that Christians "have a Father, a Saviour, a Comforter"; that "repentance and right living bring peace"; that men "must be born again"; and that they cannot live pure lives without God's help; and that "the Bible is the inspired message of God to man," "because the Holy Spirit testifies to the fact." According to *The Alliance*, this "New Orthodoxy" holds that "the truths which are not spiritually discerned and which are debatable, those truths which have to be proved by the Bible, cannot properly be required to be believed as articles of faith."

The peculiarity of *The Alliance's* "New Orthodoxy" seems to be that it depends on intuitions of the mind. It makes religion a matter of innate certainties and transcendental convictions. In the philosophy which sees God because it sees him, which knows sin forgiven because it knows it, which is assured of the inspiration of the Holy Spirit because it is assured of it, we find no intelligible sense and can have for it no intellectual toleration, however glad we are to tolerate those to whom this transcendentalism seems reasonable. We agree with Dr. Walker that it is by the route of *The Alliance's* "New Orthodoxy," if we understand it, that the road runs to the wildest fanaticism.

If the designation of "New Orthodoxy" is to be thrust upon believers who break away from the severe assertions and negations of old Calvinism, we should say that it belongs first to the Arminianism of the Wesleyan churches. Their faith is "Orthodox," and "new"; newer—and older—than Calvinism. If the term be applied to a line of evangelical thought within the churches hitherto called Calvinistic, we should say that it is characterized:

(1.) By a very wide tolerance of belief, so it be reverent. It utterly denies the dogma of the Westminster Divines—that none can be saved, "be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of Nature," unless they profess the Christian religion. It holds that God's mercy may include Mohammedans, Pagans, even skeptics and Atheists in Christian lands, if they have honestly tried to get at the truth, even though they have failed to find it.

(2.) By a larger recognition of a human, fallible element in the Holy Scriptures. It thinks the application of reason and criticism to the Bible just as legitimate as when the canon was made.

(3.) While heartily accepting revelation and supernaturalism, by regarding as doubtful and unimportant many dogmas and philosophies of old orthodoxies.

(4.) By recognizing a basis of true faith underlying many religions, and seeing in Christianity the greatest and mightiest of the influences by which men are made the friends of God.

(5.) By accepting with great simplicity the Edwardean doctrine that true virtue consists in "love to Being in General."

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERS.

THE law of Pennsylvania makes Allegheny County responsible for the damages to private property occasioned by the railroad riot of July, 1877, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Supreme Court of that state has decided that this law is valid, and, hence, that the county must pay the bill. On the 3d of February, 1879, a bill was introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature, known as the "Riot Bill," which authorized the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses caused by the riots of July 7th, 1877, and provided for the payment of these losses by appropriating the necessary funds for this purpose. Had the bill become a law, the cost of the Pittsburgh riot, amounting to nearly four million dollars, would have been saddled upon the state, instead of the County of Allegheny, in which the riot occurred.

The bill was, however, defeated, by indefinite postponement; and on the very day of the defeat a resolution was adopted in the house of representatives providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any system of bribery had been attempted in connection with the effort to pass the bill. This committee, after investigating the question, reported that efforts had been made to bribe certain members of the legislature to vote for the bill, and submitted the evidence thereof. Two of the parties implicated were at the time members of the house, and two others had been, and the other—namely, Mr. William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia—had long been known as "King of the Lobby."

All these gentlemen (we say gentlemen, for such they claimed to be) were subsequently indicted, on the charge of attempted bribery, and convicted, either on their own confession or by proof. Last week Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, sentenced the whole quintet—namely, Kemble, Rumberger, Petroff, Salter, and Crawford—to separate and solitary confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of a thousand dollars each, with the costs of prosecution. The Judge, in delivering the sentence, remarked to them that as an individual he sincerely pitied them, but that as a judge he could not sympathize with crime. He said to them: "When you come into this court, you must understand that the beggar in rags and the millionaire in broadcloth stand on precisely the same footing." The statements of Judge Pearson as to the frequency and too often the success of the efforts to bribe the members of the legislature of that state present an appalling picture of political demoralization and corruption. The question as to bills before the legislature often depended less upon their merits than upon the money to be made by passing them. The significant password—"This is Kemble's Bill"—had come to be clothed with magical effect. Corruption of legislators by bribery, unchecked and unpunished, had proceeded to an alarming extent. Such is the picture which Judge Pearson gives of the state of things in Pennsylvania.

One of the most notorious of these corruptionists is Mr. William H. Kemble, a bank president and president of a railroad company. He was a sort of Tweed in the Quaker City. When before the legislative committee, he was questioned in regard to the bribery clause in the constitution, and replied: "I know that the constitution has a lot of stuff in it that none of you live up to; and I am no better than other people." It was high time that this bribing villain and his associates in crime were brought to justice. He had practically assumed that he was above law; and when, by the advice of his counsel, he pleaded guilty, and thus acknowledged before the court what under oath he had denied before the legislative committee, he did not expect any punishment other than merely nominal, consisting in a small fine, which he could easily pay from his ample exchequer.

We are sorry to add that the Court of Pardons, with unseemly haste, held a special session within four days after the sentence, and, after brief deliberation, decided to recommend the remission of the sentence so far as imprisonment is concerned. The main ground of the recommendation is that the law of 1874 provides for simple imprisonment, and says nothing about confinement in the penitentiary. If Judge Pearson erred in the sentence, as we do not think he did, the proper remedy was to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* to the Supreme Court; and, hence, there was no necessity for any action on the part of the Court of Pardons, certainly not until this remedy had been tried. It looks as if it were a foregone conclusion with this court and with Governor Hoyt that these convicted criminals should be suffered to escape the chief part of the penalty. At any rate, both are disgraced and the State of Pennsylvania is disgraced. Public justice has been cheated and the moral sentiments of all right-thinking men outraged. The crime at which the penalty was aimed strikes a deadly blow at the very foundations of social order and public safety. These men ought to have atoned for the crime by suffering the full sentence awarded by Judge Pearson. We record our earnest protest against such a wanton abuse of the pardoning power. The indecent haste with which the whole thing was done more than suggests a virtual conspiracy against the plain demands of justice.

THE APPOINTMENT SYSTEM.

THE one argument against a change in the term limit of pastoral settlement under the Methodist itinerancy is this: That the itinerancy has worked well, and that to modify it so as to allow permanent pastorates is to destroy it and to leap into the chaos of Presbyterian and Congregational methods.

We allow that the proposed change may mean permanent pastorates. That is its logical outcome. An extension to five years, or six, or twenty is only a step to the life pastorate when desired. The battle at bottom is between those in favor of the present three-year limit and those in favor of no limit except what God may set.

But it is not the time limit which is the great merit and distinguishing feature of the itinerancy, so-called. Its great merit is not that it takes men away from pastorates; but that it puts men into pastorates. The great vice in the system in vogue in other denominations is not that minister and people cannot get apart; but that they cannot get together. The boast of the Methodist system is that it puts them together; that it gives a minister to every church and a church to every minister. That is what so often makes the Methodist Church the envy of vacant parishes and unemployed ministers in other denominations.

Now, this great merit of the itinerancy is not affected by the proposed change. No one proposes that the power of appointment shall be taken out of the hands of the bishop. The bishop will still see to it that every church is supplied with its active pastor, and that no minister shall be hanging about hunting for a parish. At the end of each year each pulpit will become vacant, as at present. At each Annual Conference the bishop will appoint a pastor to every church according to his own wisdom. The only proposed change is that a greater discretion be allowed to him to use his own wisdom. Now he is not allowed to return a pastor more than twice. Then he will be allowed to do it just as many times as he thinks it wise. The present

plan forbids him sometimes to do what he may think is wise. The proposed plan allows him always to do what he thinks is wise.

This is one of the cases in which the chief objection comes from an accident of a name. This is called the Itinerant System, as if its great peculiarity were that it makes ministers travel. But it might better be called the Appointment System, for a greater peculiarity is that it makes ministers settle. It takes them up only that it may set them down. Now, if this were called the Appointment System, instead of the Itinerant System, it would be easily seen that any changes of regulations as to when and how men should break up their pastorates are of secondary importance and do not affect the great principle of appointment, which has given Methodism such remarkable success.

Editorial Notes.

We have no enthusiasm for any general law to prohibit labor on Sunday, except in so far as it interferes with the general liberty of rest. Yet we notice that such laws as do prohibit work are unfairly used by mischievous men whenever an attempt is made to shut up liquor shops on Sunday. In Louisville, a week ago, when the Sabbath Alliance tried to shut up these groggeries, their proprietors, with the help of the mayor, turned about and took down the names of preachers, sextons, organists, and choristers, to be tried for violating the ordinance against Sunday labor. As if it were not that the ordinance exists for the purpose of allowing peaceful worship! A lady was arrested for driving to church in her private carriage, and a gentleman's name was taken who was driving his lame wife to church. Liquor-sellers may yet be taught in Kentucky, as they have been in Maine, that it is by the mere unmerited grace of the law that they are allowed to practice their nefarious calling on any day of the week, and that statutes shutting up their shops on Sundays and election days exist for the purpose of limiting a little their disturbance of the public peace on those days when it is most noticed, and not because those days are specially sacred. One of these days we will get the public mind educated up to the point of shutting them up all the time.

Our "Old Parish Minister," who writes on the Maine Law, does not seem to love it as much as we do. To be sure, he says he has been "a friend and advocate" of it, in a "limited way," as he, no doubt, truthfully confesses; but he accepts the caricature of it by "young Mr. Bacon, of Norwich," who says it "consists in providing that the whole population of each town shall go into the liquor business together, through their agents, and divide the profits at the end of the year." This is a passable joke, but does not correctly represent the facts. We would venture to suggest to our very venerable and charming, because so simple, correspondent that he seems to err from not fully comprehending the Baconian principle of reasoning by induction. That method of reasoning requires a considerable collation of facts and experiments. The existence of concealed groggeries in some of the Maine cities is not denied; but our honored father and friend should leave for a season the commonwealth honored by being the home of such great men as Mr. Jeremiah Evarts and Dr. Nathaniel Hewitt, and visit the district of Maine, and try for himself to purchase in the saloons or at the hotel bars of Bangor or Portland the dram of gin and water which he took without scandal in his youth and which he may now find himself to need in his age. Let him then go to the country parishes of Paris and Alna, and try in them to purchase what he requires for his often infirmities; and, if the facts, as lately stated in the discussion in *The Zion's Advocate*, of Portland, and *The Examiner* and *Chronicle*, of this city, on this subject, are not greatly misrepresented, he will gain light which he seems to need. We would call his attention to the fact that the law is so generally approved that neither party dares suggest its repeal, and that constant amendments are made in the direction of greater stringency, the last of which is aimed at the nuisance of liquor-drinking clubs. And will not our bewildered, we may without offense say dubitant friend, who asks us to resolve his doubt, please try to frame to his own mind the reason why, if the law is not enforced, this remarkable increase of clubs has taken place.

In *The Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter*, under the department of "Missionary Intelligence," there is a letter from Antioch, Syria, by Mrs. E. C. Martin, addressed to a Ladies' Missionary Society in Pittsburgh, which quite transcends the ordinary proprieties of missionary literature, in that it is an argument to show how poorly other mission bodies work in Syria, compared with the Reformed Presbyterian Society. The letter proceeds to show, first, how, under the Congregationalism of the American Board, a church of two hundred members (place not given) got an immoral pastor by their election, and how he was deprived of his office by "a commission of native pastors of other churches," which the people might not have submitted to had they understood Congregationalism well enough. It really seems superfluous to find fault with what did work well, whatever you call it. Then, secondly:

"Another great evil in the administration of the work of our brethren of the American Board of Foreign Missions in these parts is their admission of persons—whole villages sometimes—to the Protestant Civil Community, recognized as such in Turkish law. These are not communicants and cannot be reached by church discipline."

"The Church has no control over them," the writer goes on to say, and they may be as bad as they please and yet be called Protestants. True; and so men can be called Protestants here and yet not be communicants. The fact is that a civil Protestant community is a necessity in Turkey. There every man has by law to deal with the government through his religious superior. An appeal to the Porte on any civil matter has to come through the Patriarch, or head of the community, whether Greek, Armenian, or other. Protestants suffered terrible persecutions without redress, when they came out from the communities recognized by the government, until, after long exertions, they were allowed to choose a native layman as official head of their community, embracing all their adherents, whether churchmembers or not. The arrangement is wise and necessary, and a very advantageous step to the evangelization of those that attach themselves to the Protestant body. As to the fraternity of publishing such a letter in the official organ of another denomination, there can hardly be two opinions.

His Eminence, Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, writes a letter to the President of the French Republic in behalf of the Religious Orders, now threatened with dissolution by the recent action of the Corps Legislatif. The Cardinal claims for the Jesuits that they are the friends of enlightenment, that they devote themselves to the task of educating men to be good citizens, and that the dissolution of the religious communities, followed by the banishment of religious instruction from the public schools, will be equivalent to the abolition of the Christian religion. It is a noteworthy confusion of thought into which he falls. The action of the French Government in expelling the Jesuits cannot, indeed, be defended, for it violates the principle of religious liberty; but to suppose that the cause of education gains by the Jesuit colleges is a great mistake. Their instruction is narrow and damaging; they are afraid of modern scientific ideas and of the best text-books; and they are forced, by their religious opinions, to make their instruction tend to the establishment of the obstructive dogma of the infallible authority of the Roman Church. For a long time the Jesuits were not allowed to use Newton's "Principia" and they must always lag behind the age scientifically. So far as French education, therefore, is concerned, we should regard the absence of the Jesuits as a great piece of good fortune. Other teachers can be found without difficulty. It sounds like irony when the Cardinal calls them the friends of enlightenment; but he is, no doubt, serious. It is an equally noteworthy mistake that His Eminence makes in supposing that religion will suffer by the omission of religious instruction in the public schools. In this country thousands of religious people will testify that they had no such instruction at school, not at all because they lived in communities indifferent to religion. On the contrary, religion was taught in the homes, in the Sunday-schools, in the churches; and taught all the more because it was freed from the mechanical routine of the day schools. Indeed, there seems to be most religious earnestness in those communities in which no attempt is made to introduce the Bible or religion into the public instruction.

A greater piece of purely partisan rascality was never attempted than that of unseating Senator Kellogg and putting Judge Spofford in his place, under the lead of Senator Hill. The question of Senator Kellogg's title to his seat has once been formally considered by the Senate, and passed upon in view of its merits. The Senate then decided, as against the claim of Judge Spofford and all other claims, that he had been duly elected according to law. The matter, from that moment, became *res adjudicata*, as the lawyers say. Since then the Democratic party has gained control of the Senate, and, anticipating that, if Senator Kellogg retains his seat, the party will be pretty likely to lose this control after the 4th of March, 1881, the Democratic senators have reopened the question, ordered a new investigation of facts already investigated and passed upon, and perhaps will as a unit vote for reversing the decision already made by the Senate. It is said that a few of these senators will not be parties to such a seat-stealing iniquity; yet the great mass of them have already determined that the exigencies of the party demand the theft, and will vote accordingly. The precedent would be a very bad one. If political considerations are to rule in the decision of such a question, then the title of no senator, if belonging to the minority, is safe, except at the pleasure of the majority.

The "Business Man's Moderation Society," of this city, if not the best thing, seems to be a good thing, as far as it goes, and is certainly better than nothing. It has three forms of pledges in respect to the use of alcoholic beverages. In one of these pledges the signer commits himself to the principle of total abstinence; and, according to the last annual report of the Society, some five thousand business men had during the year taken this pledge. Another pledge requires the signer to abstain from the use of liquors during business hours; and this had been signed by more than four thousand persons. The signers of the third pledge solemnly declare that they will neither treat nor be treated; and more than twelve thousand business men had taken this pledge. The radical cure for intemperance is total abstinence. This is the true theory of "moderation." The man who does not drink intoxicating liquors at all is perfectly certain to live and die a sober man. We advise all men to take this ground, as the only ground of real safety. It is better, however, to impose on one's self a partial restraint rather than to have no restraint; and this is the theory upon which two of the pledges of the "Moderation Society" proceed. The liquor-drinker who will not drink during business hours or will neither treat nor be treated is doing better for himself and others than the liquor-drinker who ignores both of these rules, and is less likely to become a hopeless drunkard. This, though not the best thing, is better than nothing. We wish the "Moderation Society" all success in its effort to arrest or lessen the drinking habits of business men.

....The *Congregationalist* thinks it is all right to provide for a united communion service in the Sunday-school Centenary, notwithstanding the attitude of the Baptists, because "no harm whatever will be done, for no close-communion Baptist will be compelled to be present." But let it be considered that, under the circumstances, the proposed communion would be an act not of fellowship, but disfellowship; not of unity, but of division. Under the circumstances, it appears to us that it would be an act of unchristian rudeness to thrust before our Baptist brethren this bit of reproof for their exclusiveness. It is true that "they are not compelled to be present"; but that is no excuse for putting them where they would be compelled to be absent.

....They have a high and mighty bishop in Toronto named Sweatman. There was to be an anniversary meeting of the Bible Society in the city, at which his loftiness had condescended to speak. But he heard that it was appointed to be held in the St. James Square Presbyterian Church, and he sent word that he could not compromise his dignity by speaking in a Presbyterian house of worship, and so they changed the place to Shaftesbury Hall, in deference to his lordship's peculiar prejudices. It is a case of spiritual atavism. After generations of the new birth, the works of the flesh will occasionally break out, among which are strifes and envyings.

....There are only "stagnant pools" in Zeegong, writes a Burmese missionary, R. B. Hancock, in *The Baptist Missionary Magazine*. "We have no doubt," writes he, "that, if we had a tank of pure water in Zeegong," there are numbers, "now deterred by the absence of such a place, who would array themselves on the Lord's side." Now, do any of our Baptist friends believe that Christ set such store by the cleansing rite of baptism that, if he were living in Zeegong, he would require his disciples to be dipped in a filthy wallowing-place of cattle? The ordinance was made for man and not man for the ordinance.

....The Charleston (Dem.) *News* draws the following portrait of Mr. Tilden: "We oppose Mr. Tilden's nomination because he has proved himself to be tricky, narrow, and illiberal; too timid to lead and too arrogant to follow; alive always to his own interests and oblivious of the needs of his countrymen; incapable of a magnanimous act; unforgetting and unforgiving, sacrificing a great party to a desire for revenge. An old man, in fine, who joins the rooted prejudices and sour grudges of age to the whimsical irresolution of second childhood." This likeness admirably fits the man.

....The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says: "We regard it as time wasted for the Republicans to talk about carrying a single Southern state. The place for them to win is in the North, and the states for them to guard are the two doubtful states of New York and Indiana. To insure the carrying of these two states, they should have a candidate who will rally the whole strength of the Republican party." The indications seem very clear that neither General Grant nor Senator Blaine can fill this bill.

....The fifty colored theological students of the Richmond Baptist Institute have been in the habit of playing base-ball and croquet, which has offended some of their weaker brethren and sisters. Some grizzly-haired deacons came to expostulate with them, and the students replied, as was very proper for them: "We do not believe there can be any sin in our taking such exercise; but, if it hurts your conscience, we will play croquet and ball no more while the world standeth."

....It is a little grotesque that the New York and Brooklyn Association should undertake to invite the National Council of the Congregational Churches to hold its next session in Brooklyn. It represents but one of two factions in the division among the Congregationalists of this vicinity, which will not be healed until some men have died. It is impossible that the Council should meet either in New York or Brooklyn.

....The Chicago theological seminaries are looking up. Progress is making in securing an endowment for the Presbyterian seminary, and we are glad to hear that the generous Col. Hammond has agreed to put up, at an expense of $23,000, for the Congregational seminary, a building which will be a wing of a proposed larger edifice. A vigorous movement is now making to fill up the endowment of the professorships.

....The Chicago Convention should not delude itself with the idea that the Democrats will nominate any candidate for President who will divide the votes of their party in this state. They are not going to make such a stupid blunder. Republicans will have to carry this state, if at all, against a united Democracy, and with division in their own ranks they have absolutely no prospect of success.

....It is by an oversight simply that we have not previously mentioned that M. F. G. Houck, of Chicago, writes us that it was not by his knowledge that a written request, signed by him and concealed in a printed paper, was sent to us at newspaper postage, asking for the free gift of The Independent. He says that, on finding the papyrograph letters could not be sent at newspaper rates, he ordered them removed.

....*The Interior*, commenting on some "Lectures" published by Dr. Gibson, very neatly puts the point against skeptical critics that, in denying inspiration, they make the Bible not one book, but sixty-six, and that "an adverse criticism on Moses of Isaiah cannot affect the truth of what is alleged by Peter, Paul, or James." The New Testament books will stand quite independently of the Old.

....The opposition to General Grant among Republicans is steadily gaining strength. It is already formidable and threatens disaster to the party in the event that the Chicago Convention should fall a prey to the tactics of the "machine" politicians. It would be a great mistake to throw away a victory by not nominating a candidate who will unite Republican voters.

....Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional power, enacted the Federal election laws, in order to guard elections against corruption and fraud. The laws are adapted to this end and on this ground Republicans sustain them. Why do Democrats oppose them and demand their repeal? To this question they have never been able to give a satisfactory answer.

....The Tilden Democrats are hoping that General Grant will be nominated at Chicago, calculating that it would in this state alienate a sufficient number of Republican voters to offset the anti-Tilden Democrats, and thus enable Mr. Tilden to carry the state. The Chicago Convention, if wise, will not accommodate them in this particular.

....Senator Sherman's friends claim that he will start with at least one hundred and one votes in the Chicago Convention. If so, these votes, added to those for Blaine and Edmunds, make it pretty sure that General Grant will not have the majority in the outset, and also highly probable that he will not be nominated at all.

....We inadvertently, last week, made a statement which implied that the General

Government does not collect any tax on the capital and deposits of state banks. The fact is that, under the internal revenue laws of the United States, state banks, like the national, do pay such a tax.

....The Republicans of South Carolina and Arkansas last week appointed delegations to the Chicago Convention that are solid for General Grant. How many electoral votes will these states give to help his election? Not a single one. Both states are hopelessly Democratic.

....Michigan pays her governor the pitable salary of just one thousand dollars, and the indications are that, on the recent vote in respect to amending the constitution, making the salary three thousand dollars, she has decided to stick to the one-thousand-dollar rule.

....A Catholic merchant in Australia died some time ago, leaving seven thousand dollars to the Church "to deliver his soul from purgatory." The executor refuses to pay the legacy until proof shall be furnished that the soul of the dead really has been delivered.

....One Dr. Pierson was appointed to travel and "preach the distinctive doctrines" of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Imagine his horror to find that *The Cumberland Presbyterian's* types put *punch* for "preach." Perhaps it was as well.

Publisher's Department.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

GREAT CARPET STORE.

J. W. CROSSLEY has now on exhibition at his new store, 740 and 742 Broadway, an elegant display of fine carpetings, embracing the newest and best styles in the market, and also the new shades and colorings, with borders to match. The whole stock at this immense establishment is now offered at the very *lowest market prices*—at prices which *defy competition* and which, it is guaranteed, shall give *entire satisfaction*. Every taste and fancy may be suited, and style of decoration exactly matched; nor is this true only in the richer and more costly goods—such as Turkey and Persian carpets, Royal Wiltons, etc.—but is equally applicable to the ingrain and tapestry carpet, which is the joy of the housewife of moderate means. The location of this famous establishment is central, and we advise those in want of any goods in this line to call and examine this stock. Orders by mail from any section of the country will have the very best attention.

PLEASANT ROUTE TO CINCINNATI.

We are going, like all good Methodists, to the meeting of the General Conference, at Cincinnati, which will hold its sessions now for a month to come. We wish to go by the pleasantest and easiest route, and shall select that by the old broad-gauge route, the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. It gives us broad cars, with roomy seats, comfortable palace-cars, and all the accommodations necessary for making travel a luxury, and not a burden. This line makes excellent time, is trustworthy and safe, as well as speedy, and is under admirable management. Visitors to Cincinnati during the Conference, or at any other time, will not make a mistake if they go by this popular route. They can sleep comfortably by night and enjoy a charming scenery by day.

CLOTHING STORE.

FREEMAN, OAKLEY & Co., successors to Freeman & Woodruff and at the old stand of that late firm, are now offering, as a *speciality* to business men and others who want good clothing, a fresh and very desirable line of seasonable goods, adapted to the wants of all classes. Business and dress suits made to order in the best style and at low prices. The numerous patrons of the old firm in distant places are respectfully solicited to send their orders to F., O. & Co., to which prompt attention will be given. The best city trade is also invited. See advertisement, on last page.

INGERSOLL'S READY-MIXED PAINTS.—We advise all desiring to paint to send and have sent, free, a book, 600 pages, "Every One His Own Painter," with sample color-cards, issued by the Ingersoll Paint Works, 162 South St., New York City. These paints are the cheapest, most weather-enduring and color-lasting of any in the market. They have been used for many years in every state in the Union, and those who buy once will never use any other kind of paint. Freight paid on 10 gallons and over. Liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

THE holders of bank stocks are now in quite a cheerful mood. Not only are these securities steadily advancing in price, but good dividends are now being made, with a prospect of still better returns on the capital thus invested.

The stock of the Fourth National Bank sold less than a year ago at 98. It is now in demand at 120. Its deposits are steadily increasing and the institution seems to be steadily growing in public favor.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of the New York, New England, and Western Investment Co., who are the fiscal agents for the City of Toledo bonds. The different classes of bonds are being rapidly exchanged for the consolidated funding bonds, on account of the length of time that the bonds run and their excellent investment quality. These bonds have been issued to fund and consolidate almost the entire City of Toledo debt.

FIREWORKS.

FOURTH OF JULY comes only once a year, and then all the boys, young and old, expect to have a good time. The young boys, from two years old up to seventy-six, are crammed full of patriotism for Chinese fire-crackers and torpedoes and pin-wheels; while the old boys, aged seventy-six and upward, who sometimes are a little deaf, want cannon and bell-ringing, and also speeches, and flags, and military display, and martial music (with "Yankee Doodle"), and——*lemonade*. Now, we vote for the Fourth of July programme adopted by old John Adams, which included all these good things.

There are some hundreds of cities, and thousands of country towns, and a countless number of villages where fireworks are wanted, and where "a good time is coming" at our next celebration. And now is the time to prepare for it. A few weeks only will pass away before the happy event will be ushered in. The times are better, and it is proper, therefore, to have a general jollification. Consider the matter carefully, and then make out your orders and send them to the "Unexcelled Fireworks Company," No. 7 Park Place, New York, and they will be promptly filled, at the very lowest market prices. The managers are honorable, reliable men and will do precisely as they agree, as we happen to know from personal experience. See their advertisement, elsewhere.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

THERE are few families in the East whose members have not to a certain extent caught the Gold Fever, as they read glowing reports of the marvelous finds and fortunes realized by the hardy pioneers who first investigated the mining fields of Leadville, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is now safe to predict that the influx of people into Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona during the coming season will be enormous, and the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY R. R., the favorite route, which, in order to accommodate this travel, have already been running THREE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, with Through Cars, between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, in order to supply the immense demand, find it necessary to put on a new FAST TRAIN WITH THROUGH CARS between Chicago and Kansas City, leaving Chicago at 12:30 noon, reaching its destination in 20 hours, making in all FOUR THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, a greater number of trains than any other line West from Chicago.

This is the popular and celebrated Dining-Car Line.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE office of the Red Star Line of royal Belgian mail steamers was removed yesterday from No. 52 Broadway to No. 19 Broadway, which will be its location for the next year, during which time a very handsome building will be erected for the company on the site of No. 55 Broadway.

The Red Star Line has now an acknowledged place among the first-class mail lines running out of New York, and, having recently added to its fleet the two magnificent steamers "Belgenland" and "Rhynland," it is doing a large and steadily increasing passenger business.

The company is building another large full-powered four-masted steamer, to come out in July and to be named the "Waesland."

The steamers carry the United States and royal Belgian mails weekly between Antwerp and New York, the departures being made every Saturday from the company's piers at Jersey City.—*Exchange.*

MESSRS. H. P. WILLIAMS & Co., 250 Canal Street, have just purchased at recent forced sales a very large lot of choice China Mattings, which they offer for sale at from 10 to 40 per cent. less than the cost of importation. Their stock embraces the finest qualities and the newest styles in the market. Those in want of these desirable goods should apply early. Orders by mail will have the best attention. See advertisement and write at once for further particulars.

CIDER PRESS.

THE "Power Cider Press" manufactured by the Boomer & Boschert Press Company, of Syracuse, New York, is said to be one of the very best machines of its class in use. Those in want should address a letter to that concern, asking for a catalogue and price-list containing full information on the subject. It will be sent free to all applicants.

BICKNELL & COMSTOCK, "Architectural Book Publishers," heretofore located at 27 Warren St., will on May 1st remove to their new offices, 194 Broadway. The friends and customers of the house will be glad to hear that the business of the firm is constantly increasing.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway. First-class in all its appointments. Large, well-ventilated rooms, perfect cleanliness, table and attendance unsurpassed, central location. Offers superior attractions to business or pleasure travelers.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD USE the Moth-proo-Sewed Carpet Lining. Use only that manufactured of Cotton and Paper. American Carpet Lining Co., New York and Boston. For sale by all Carpet Dealers.

CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, the well-known wholesale druggist, has moved from 7 Sixth Avenue to 115 Fulton Street.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co., of 921 Broadway, have now on exhibition some very beautiful Decorated English Dinner Sets.

A GOOD Spring hat may be bought for a low price at ABBOTT & GIBSON'S, 29 Maiden Lane.

WHEN you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 1350 elegant rooms, reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS.

THIS is one of the prominent manufacturing concerns located at Providence, R. I., whose reputation is world-wide. It was organized in 1858, with a limited amount of capital; but by energetic, persevering industry in the manufacture of their standard preparations they have grown to a magnitude which is little short of the marvelous. The works are located about two miles easterly from Providence, where they own about two square miles of land, located on the Boston and Providence Railroad, Providence and Worcester Railroad, Seekonk River, and Ten Mile River. On the latter river there are three manufacturing privileges, all owned by this company. The Seekonk River is accessible to vessels drawing ten feet of water. Some idea of the extent of their business may be gathered from the fact that their buildings cover an area of about eight acres. The main office and packing rooms are in Providence. One of their principal manufactures is the cream of tartar substitute invented by Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass. This invention has been commented upon in the most favorable terms by many prominent physicians and chemists of this and other countries, including the well-remembered Baron Leibig, who said: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind." By the use of this article in cooking the nutritious constituents of the flour are preserved, the nutritious phosphates which are removed from the flour with the bran are restored, a uniform excellent result secured, and bread furnished that retains its moisture longest and is more digestible than yeast-bread. This product is packed for market in several forms—viz.: Horsford's Cream Tartar, Horsford's Bread Preparation, and Rumford Yeast Powder. The Acid Phosphate is also prepared in liquid form, as Horsford's Acid Phosphate, which is used largely by physicians in cases of mental and physical exhaustion, diseases of the stomach and other organs. The value of this preparation of Acid Phosphate was long ago theoretically demonstrated, and has since been firmly established by experience obtained from its continued use in a great variety of cases, in every part of the country. The works also manufacture in large quantities Horsford's Anti-Chlorine, for paper-makers' use. All their manufactures are of standard quality and bear an enviable reputation.

SMITH, Brown, Jones, and Robinson were the four boys who ran away from school. What became of Smith and Brown we never heard; but Jones of Binghamton makes the best scales in the world and sells for the least money. For free book, address JONES of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

EASY boots, of superior quality, for ladies and gentlemen. Watkins, 241 Fourth Avenue. Established 1840. Fine Custom Work a specialty.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is not a mere stimulant, like the extracts of beef; but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties. Is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried, talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

NICHOLS & Co.'s BARK AND IRON, a combination of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide Iron, is recommended by the medical profession as a chalybeate and tonic, and its use is indicated in dyspepsia and all forms of nervous prostration.

CERTIFICATES favoring Warner's Safe Remedies are in hand from such men as the Rev. Dr. Rankin, the Rev. Dr. Harvey, Prof. Green, Dr. Bartine, Col. John K. McChesney, E. W. Neff.

THAT BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION bears no signs of the use of cosmetics. Yet Champlin's "Liquid Pearl" has added its luster to that fair cheek and brow, and is used without fear or injurious effects. CHAMPLIN & Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

NICHOLS'S BARK AND IRON has none of the inky, astringent taste of the usual iron preparations. When a *Tonic* is needed, take this pleasant Aromatic Cordial Elixir.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The 56th Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday evening, May 11th, 1880, at 7½ o'clock.

Ex-GOVERNOR JAMES POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, one of the Vice-Presidents from the home of the Society, will preside.

In the addresses of the evening various sections of the country will be happily represented. The REV. REUEN THOMAS, of Brookline, Mass., has been secured as the speaker from the East. The REV. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS, D.D., of St. Louis, will speak for the Great Southwest, and the REV. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., of Chicago, for the West and Northwest.

CENTENNIAL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN LEE, MASS.

The Centennial of this church will be commemorated Tuesday, May 25th, by an historical discourse from the pastor, Rev. L. S. Rowland, in the morning, and by a social reunion in the afternoon. Former members of the church are cordially invited to be present, and entertainment will be provided for those who give notice of their coming by the 20th inst.

Per order of committee.

ALEXANDER HYDE, *Chairman.*

LEE, MASS., May 1st, 1880.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, Monday, May 10th, 1880, at 7:30 P. M. Speakers, Rev. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., of this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
ESTABLISHED 1831.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!
YOU ARE INVITED TO THE
REOPENING OF
Stephen F. Whitman & Son's
FAMOUS CHOCOLATE
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT
Southwest cor. of 12th and Market Sts.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 3d, 1880.

Blair's Pills.—Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Sold at Druggists.

CANTRELL'S SHOE STORE,
Fourth Avenue, cor. 20th St.,
NEW YORK.
This establishment is one of the oldest and best known Shoe Stores in the city. Men's, Women's Youth's, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and qualities and in the newest and very latest styles are here on constant exhibition. The business has been successfully conducted by CANTRELL for more than a third of a century, on the popular basis of "Fair Dealing, Good Goods, and Low Prices." The best family trade is respectfully solicited. Orders from the country will have the best attention.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
OF FINEST QUALITY,
MANUFACTURED BY
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
UNION SQUARE,
86 EAST 14th STREET,
Corner University Place.

DECORATED
English Dinner Sets.
A LARGE VARIETY.
NEW STYLES, MODERATE PRICES.
TOILET SETS in New and Desirable Patterns.
Would call attention to our Stock of Toilet Ware (for Cottages), which has been marked down.
Davis Collamore & Co.,
No. 921 Broadway, Cor. 21st St.

ARCHERY,
Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Bicycles, Velocipedes, and Fancy Goods.
NEW YORK BAZAAR,
No. 16 West 14th St.

HAUTHAWAY'S
Peerless Gloss
AN ELEGANT DRESSING
—FOR—
LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES

HILLS'
ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
New Archimedean and Charter Oak
LAWN MOWERS.
These Mowers have become celebrated throughout the World, where lawns are cultivated, as being the most perfect and desirable Lawn Mowers ever made. They stand at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the U. S. and Europe. They contain all the improvements that experience in their manufacture can suggest, are beautifully finished, thoroughly made, and do splendid work on every variety of lawn.
Hand Mower Sizes, from 8 to 18 inches. Pony and Horse Sizes, 24, 28, and 32 inches. Send for Circulars.
Sold by our Agents Everywhere.

A. S. FLANDRAU & CO.

SETH C. KEYES. DANIEL T. WILSON.

FINE CARRIAGES

OF THE BEST CLASS,
FITTED WITH RUBBER-CUSHIONED AXLES.

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, BROUGHAMS, DOG-CARTS, T-CARTS, PHAETONS, ROAD-WAGONS, VILLAGE-CARTS, etc.

Nos. 372 and 374 BROOME ST.

Messrs. SYPHER & CO.

are RECEIVING BY EVERY GERMAN STEAMSHIP FRESH LOTS of GARDEN VASES and LAWN STATUES, of the celebrated "Berlin Stoneware," which is warranted to stand the weather equal to Granite and far better than Iron or Marble.

AS WORKS OF ART, they are unsurpassed by any others of similar material. They are as hard and as heavy as Marble or Stone, are not near as costly, and do not change in color.

SYPHER & CO.,
741 Broadway, New York.

LAWN STATUES AND VASES

made by the Berlin Stoneware Works (Berlin, Germany), imported to order for the Trade only. No goods sold at Retail. Portfolio containing photographs of 150 different designs of Vases and Statues sent on receipt of cost price of $3.00, or sent C. O. D. to any address. RUDOLPH FRANK, 229 Fulton Street, New York, Resident Agent for the United States.

FIRE WORKS,

FLAGS,

LANTERNS, BALLOONS,

and everything requisite in that line for out-door gatherings, evening processions, the decoration of public and private buildings, and also for the coming

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION,

now in store and on exhibition, at the very

Lowest Market Prices.

Printed Price-Lists, containing full information in regard to every kind of Fire-Works, Flags, etc., sent by Mail, free to all applicants.

Goods will be safely and carefully packed and

Sent to Every Section of the Country.

In all cases full particulars must accompany each Order, and the money, by Check, Draft, or Money-Order, must accompany the same. The Publisher of "The Independent" will satisfy any stranger that may be disposed to write us that we will do exactly as we agree.

Address

The Unexcelled Fireworks Co.,
No. 7 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

First-Class Printers' Materials.

Types, "Strong Slat" Cases, Cabinets, Chases, Printing Presses, etc. Blocks for Engravers. Pattern Letters for Machinists.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,
110 Fulton and 16 and 18 Dutch Streets, New York

WANTED.—By a Young Lady, an opportunity of serving as companion to some lady during July and August.
Address, Northampton, Mass., Box 894.

RICH NOVELTIES
IN
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
LATEST DESIGNS.

29 MAIDEN LANE,
Cor. Nassau Street.

FINE SILK HAT, $5 AND $6.

Artistic Home Furnishings.

George A. Clarke,

747 Broadway (up-stairs),
NEW YORK.

TERMS.—Eight Payments, monthly in advance. One payment required in advance on Furniture; two on Carpets, etc.

ALL PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

$25 Worth of Goods, $3.50 per month.
$35 Worth of Goods, $4.90 per month.
$50 Worth of Goods, $7.00 per month.
$60 Worth of Goods, $8.40 per month.
$75 Worth of Goods, $10.50 per month.
$100 Worth of Goods, $14.00 per month.
$125 Worth of Goods, $17.50 per month.
$150 Worth of Goods, $21.00 per month.
$175 Worth of Goods, $24.50 per month.
$200 Worth of Goods, $28.00 per month.
$250 Worth of Goods, $35.00 per month.

Amounts exceeding $250 furnished on 12 Payments, or Special Terms given when required.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Furnishing Houses and French Flats,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

SAMMIS & BOLTON,
Importing Tailors,

152 NASSAU STREET,
PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

We offer our Stock of Imported Suitings and Trowserings, etc. at lower prices than any house in the city who sell the same line of goods.

Our stock is selected with great care from the best English, Scotch, and French manufactures.

FIT GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES sent on application.

HIRAM SAMMIS. JOHN P. BOLTON.

1789. BACON PIANOS 1880.

Francis Bacon's Piano Factory,

SUCCESSOR TO
BACON & RAVEN.—BACON & KARR.

A fine assortment of New Scale Square Grand and Cabinet Grand Pianos, of unsurpassed tone and workmanship, constantly on hand. Catalogues by mail on application.

1473 and 1475 Broadway, near 42d St., New York.

The three Elevated Railroads have stations at 42d st., near my Factory.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Try our NEW CROP TEAS, all kinds, 60c. per lb. This is the first time these Teas have ever been offered at 60c. Same quality sells in stores for 80c. and $1.00 per lb.

ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on $5 orders. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS ON LARGE ORDERS. Send postal card for further particulars.

31 & 33 Vesey St.
P. O. Box 4235 NEW YORK.

RESEAT your CHAIRS.

The Fiber Chair Seat, leather finish (brown, green, or maroon), may be fastened to any chair with carpet tacks or brass-head nails. Price, up to 16-in., 30c.; 17 or 18-in., 42c. Sent, cut to pattern, on receipt of price and 6c. postage for each seat (in stamps or currency), and paper pattern of size. Strong and handsome.
Harwood Chair Seat Co.
24 Washington St., Boston, or 262 Canal St., N. Y.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Best quality WASH BLUE and most liberal measure.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
239 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

TRY LAVINE

FOR WASHING EVERYTHING.

Lavine is a grand Soap, and by its use none other is needed. Manufactured by

HARTFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
30 Union Place, Hartford, Ct.

For sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

E. R. DURKEE & CO., Sole Agents,
135, 137, 139 Water Street, N. Y.

EDDY'S REFRIGERATORS,

KITCHEN FURNITURE,
COOKING UTENSILS,
CHINA AND GLASS.

LEWIS & CONGER,

601 AND 603 SIXTH AVE.,
1338 AND 1340 BROADWAY.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS CORKS BRANDED "WILHELMS QUELLE."

WILHELMS-QUELLE
(WILLIAM'S-SPRING)

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

The greatest German and British medical and chemical authorities praise the "Wilhelm's Quelle" as an excellent table water, and as being most adapted for mixing with wines, liquors, and milk, without deteriorating flavor, while in the least their color or flavor, while recommend its use to all persons suffering from acute or chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, or diseases of the kidneys, owing to the large amount of natural carbonic acid gas and the small proportion of sulphates contained in it.

WILHELMS-QUELLE G. B. "KRONTHAL"

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.
SOLE IMPORTERS,
MACK & BRUNLER,
No. 7 Barclay Street, near Post-office.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Medicine

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

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KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

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One Package to make six quarts of Medicine.

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Financial.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

EVERY dollar of note circulation issued by the national banks represents more than a dollar of capital invested in Government bonds and deposited in the Treasury, as one of the conditions of the right to issue the note, and also as a guaranty for its redemption. The note is practically bought with banking capital, which, if otherwise employed, would yield a profit. It is bought at a premium of ten per cent., since the banks in the bonds deposited must exceed the notes received by ten per cent. A thousand-dollar bond used for banking purposes will procure only nine hundred dollars in bank-notes.

The bonds deposited by the banks and held by the Treasury, as the guaranty for bank-notes, in 1874 were as follows:

Six per cents	$154,970,700
Five per cents	236,800,500
	$391,171,200

This is the largest amount ever held by the Treasury under the National Banking Law. On the 1st of November, 1879, the amount was as follows:

Six per cents	$50,515,450
Five per cents	131,901,600
Four-and-a-half per cents	84,906,950
Four per cents	186,318,400
	$363,802,400

Comparing the figures of these respective dates, we find that at the latter date the amount of guaranty bonds had been decreased by $27,368,800, which means that between the two dates the banks had retired a corresponding amount of their circulation, and proportionately withdrawn their bonds from the Treasury. We find, also, that the aggregate amount of interest paid by the Government to the banks, on their bonds, has been largely reduced by the substitution of four-and-a-half-and four-per-cents for six and five-per-cents. If the Refunding Bill now before Congress should become a law, this interest reduction would descend to three and a half per cent., since the bill makes three-and-a-half-per-cents exclusively the bonds to be used for banking purposes. The banks are not now receiving from the Government the amount of interest on their deposit bonds that they did in 1874, and when the six and five-per-cents shall all be called in—as they will be in the next two years—their interest income from this source must be still further reduced.

What, then, was the amount of interest which the banks did receive on their deposit bonds for the year ending November 1st, 1879? The Comptroller of the Currency says that it was $17,152,396.75. Of this amount ten per cent. is to be deducted on that portion of the bonds for which the banks receive no circulation, being equal to $1,715,239.67, and the one-per-cent. tax on circulation is also to be deducted, being equal to $3,274,221. This leaves $12,162,936 as the net amount of interest received that year by the banks on their guaranty bonds. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his last report, enters into a careful calculation, showing that, if we place the profit on the use of bank circulation at six per cent. and deduct from this profit the interest on the capital if loaned on commercial paper, the net profit on circulation would not exceed 1.7 per cent. on the capital invested in procuring that circulation. There are in this country 1,005 state banks and 2,634 private bankers. Why do not these banks and bankers organize and do business under the national law, if, as some suppose, there are huge profits to be derived from receiving and issuing circulating notes? They do not lack the sagacity to see such a fact, if it exists, or the business enterprise to profit by it. The truth is, no such fact exists, and this the Comptroller of the Currency has repeatedly demonstrated.

Moreover, the national banks were last November entitled, on the basis of their capital, to $68,352,336 more circulating notes than they had actually in use; and all they had to do in order to get these notes was to make a deposit of the necessary additional bonds. They would most certainly have made this deposit, and thus increased their circulation by more than one-fifth, carrying it from $319,658,485 to $388,010,821, if it had been true that the use of circulating notes was to them a large source of profit. They are business institutions, and, like the merchant or the manufacturer, their cardinal idea is to make money and all the money that they can legitimately make. This is what the stockholders expect and demand and what the corporate management of every bank seeks to accomplish. The community is greatly benefited by banking; yet the primary idea of the banker is to make money. And if the receiving and issuing of circulating notes were as profitable as some people, in their ignorance, fancy, then bankers would most certainly make the discovery, and the national banks would swell their note circulation to the full amount allowed to them by law.

In 1873 the capital of the New York City banks was $83,370,200, and in 1879 it had sunk to $60,800,200, showing a reduction of $22,570,000, the most of which has occurred within the last three years. This capital has been withdrawn from the banking business and otherwise invested, saying nothing about the large surplus also withdrawn; and the largest part of the withdrawal was made by the national banks. The reason is that the banks came to the conclusion, in view of the heavy tax, state and Federal, imposed upon them, that they could make a better use of their capital. In 1878 their taxation, state and Federal, amounted to 5.1 per cent. on their capital. It is not surprising that they should seek to lessen the severity of such horrible extortion. It is not true that banking is fleecing the people by unjust exactions; but is true that the people, through a tax system, are fleecing the banks. It is not true that national bank-notes are a large source of profit to the banks; but is true that, with the deductions that must be made, the net profit sinks to an insignificant quantity. We make these statements to correct false impressions on this subject.

NATIONAL BANKS.

CAPITALISTS and investors in every section of the country will read with deep interest the statements published elsewhere in our columns of the leading national banks of this city. These statements show continued strength and are a fair indication of the steady improvement of trade and business generally throughout the country. The following figures, given in round numbers, embrace the most important items in the several statements referred to.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000
Loans and discounts	2,487,000
Surplus and undivided profits	205,000
Deposits subject to check	3,743,000
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$5,000,000
Loans and discounts	13,537,000
Surplus and undivided profits	1,599,000
Deposits subject to check	7,856,000
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000
Loans and discounts	2,661,000
Surplus and undivided profits	192,000
Deposits subject to check	1,379,000
METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$3,000,000
Loans and discounts	10,028,000
Surplus and undivided profits	1,233,000
Deposits subject to check	5,274,000
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000
Loans and discounts	4,422,000
Surplus and undivided profits	212,000
Deposits subject to check	3,309,000
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000
Loans and discounts	1,718,000
Surplus and undivided profits	224,000
Deposits subject to check	1,683,000
CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$450,000
Loans and discounts	2,967,000
Surplus and undivided profits	209,000
Deposits subject to check	3,578,000
BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$250,000
Loans and discounts	1,130,000
Surplus and undivided profits	199,000
Deposits subject to check	1,215,000
NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.	
Capital stock	$300,000
Loans and discounts	897,000
Surplus and undivided profits	101,000
Deposits subject to check	1,350,000
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$2,000,000
Loans and discounts	6,445,000
Surplus and undivided profits	1,011,000
Deposits subject to check	4,569,000
NATIONAL PARK BANK.	
Capital stock	$2,000,000
Loans and discounts	12,050,000
Surplus and undivided profits	480,000
Deposits subject to check	7,600,000
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$300,000
Loans and discounts	10,195,000
Surplus and undivided profits	8,046,000
Deposits subject to check	10,313,000
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$3,200,000
Loans and discounts	13,667,000
Surplus and undivided profits	1,134,000
Deposits subject to check	7,067,000
ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$500,000
Loans and discounts	1,468,000
Surplus and undivided profits	142,000
Deposits subject to check	1,256,000
BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.	
Capital stock	$3,000,000
Loans and discounts	8,643,000
Surplus and undivided profits	838,000
Deposits subject to check	7,624,000
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000
Loans and discounts	4,219,000
Surplus and undivided profits	1,239,000
Deposits subject to check	4,087,000
CHASE NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$200,000
Loans and discounts	1,877,000
Surplus and undivided profits	78,400
Deposits subject to check	813,000
MARINE NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$400,000
Loans and discounts	2,075,000
Surplus and undivided profits	136,400
Deposits subject to check	2,827,000
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$600,000
Loans and discounts	1,252,000
Surplus and undivided profits	455,000
Deposits subject to check	1,769,000
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$1,500,000
Loans and discounts	16,807,000
Surplus and undivided profits	2,095,000
Deposits subject to check	6,148,000
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	
Capital stock	$500,000
Loans and discounts	7,605,000
Surplus and undivided profits	2,085,000
Deposits subject to check	2,401,000

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS.—The past week has brought about no important changes in the business situation. The tendency of prices continues downward and nearly all markets are weak and unsettled.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The foreign commerce of the port of New York for the past week was as follows: general merchandise imports, including dry goods, $11,439,920, and produce exports $8,196,954.

The total imports since January 1st this year were $168,730,951, against $102,845,441 for the same time last year and $96,984,965 in 1878.

The total exports of produce since January 1st this year were $108,884,408, against $96,480,389 for the corresponding period last year and $107,557,456 in 1878.

The imports of specie for the week were $62,538.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.—NOTE.—NO CONSIDERATION.—RENEWAL.—Where a note for which there was no consideration was indorsed to the plaintiff for value, and a new note given by the defendant to the plaintiff in consideration of the surrender to him of the first note, *held* that the plaintiff could not recover upon the second note, it appearing also that he had rescinded the contract and taken possession of the property given in exchange for the first note.—Beckner *vs.* Wilson, Sup. Ct. Ind., 5 *Weekly Cin. Law Bulletin*, 198.

MONEY MARKET.—The bill imposing a tax on foreign capital employed in this state, which passed the legislature during the week, created considerable excitement in the local money market, and the withdrawal of large amounts of Canadian bank capital advanced the rate on call to 6 per cent. and a commission. The receipts of currency from the West and South toward the end of the week were unusually large, and rates were thereupon reduced to 4 to 6 per cent., the market closing easy. Prime mercantile paper was 5 to 6 per cent.

LONDON MARKET.—Consols were steady, closing at 98 15-16. United States bonds were firm and American railway securities active and irregular.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign was more active and closed at 4.85¼ for 60 days and 4.87¼ for demand bills. New York exchange was quoted on Saturday at the places named as follows: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 prem.; Charleston, steady, buying ¼@3-16, selling ¼ prem.; New Orleans, commercial 50c. dis.@par bank 250 prem.; St. Louis, 50 prem.; Chicago, 60@65 prem.; and Boston, par.

SILVER.—The bullion value of the 412½-grain silver dollar is now $0.8836. We quote:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Bar Silver	114¼	114¾
Trade Dollars	99¼	99¾
Halves and Quarters	99¾	par.
Dimes and Half Dimes	99¾	par.

THE STOCK MARKET has been very irregular and unsettled. Early in the week the fluctuations were frequent, though the "bear" interest succeeded in forcing prices down to the extent of 1 to 9 per cent. Toward the close there was some recovery from the lowest point, but the improvement was partially lost in the final dealings.

The following will show the changes in prices during the week:

	Opening.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
American Dist. Tel.	78	80¼	74	79
Atl. and Pac. Tel.	44	44	42¾	43
Boston Water Power	13¾	13¾	11	—
Bur., C. R., and Northern	70	70¼	67¾	69
Canada Southern	63	63¾	59¾	61
C., C., C., and I.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75
Chicago and Northwestern	94¼	94¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and North'w'n, pf.	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul	79¼	79¾	78¼	78¾
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul, pf.	102¾	103¾	102	102
Chic., St. P., & Minn.	57¾	58	57¾	57
C., R. I., and Pacific	100	100¼	100	100¼
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy	123¼	124	123¾	123
Chicago and Alton	109¼	109¾	109	108
Chicago and Alton, pf.	—	—	—	125
Chic., St. L., and N. O.	33¼	33¼	31	31¼
C., C., and Ind. Cen	14¾	15	13¾	13¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113	114	113	113¾
Consolidation Coal	35	35	35	35
Canton Land	52	52	52	—
Ches. & Ohio	21¾	21¾	20¼	20¼
Ches. & Ohio, 1st pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¾
Ches. & Ohio, 2d pf.	—	—	—	21
Caribou M.	3	3	3¼	3¼
Cent. Arizona M.	6	6¼	6	6¼
Del., Lack., and Western	80	80¼	80¾	85
Del. and Hudson Canal	81¾	82	78	79¾
Express—Adams	—	—	—	111¾
American	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
United States	48	49	48	49
Wells, Fargo & Co.	—	—	—	106¼
Erie	43¼	44	41¼	42¾
Erie, pf.	66	66	63¾	—
Han. and St. Joseph.	34¾	35¼	32¾	33¼
Han. and St. Joseph. pf.	72¾	73¼	70¾	71¾
Homestake Mining	33¾	33¾	33¾	—
Houston and Texas	73¼	73¾	69	68
Illinois Central	107	107	104½	105¼
Louisville and Nashville	130	130	125¾	129
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	105¼	105¼
Lake Erie and West	32¼	32¼	30¾	31
Little Pittsburgh	6¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
Michigan Central	90¼	91	89	89¼
Morris and Essex	107	107	105¾	107
M., K., and Texas	37¼	37¼	33	34¼
Manhattan Elevated	21¾	21¾	19¾	20
Metropolitan Elevated	98	98	98	98

Mobile and Ohio	21	21	19¾	—
Mar. and Cin. 1st pf	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
Mar. and Cin. 2d pfd	5½	5½	5½	5¾
Maryland Coal	21	21	20	20¾
N. Y. Central	131¼	131¾	129¾	130
N. J. Central	78	78¾	74¾	75½
N. Y., N. H., and Hartford	161	163	161	162½
N. Y. Elevated	112¾	113	112¾	112¾
Northern Pacific	29¼	29½	28	27¾
Northern Pacific, pf	53¾	54	51½	52
Nash., Chat., and St. Louis	75	76	72	72
New Central Coal	30¼	30½	28	28
Ohio and Miss	35⅝	35⅝	33	34½
Ohio and Miss., pf	74	76½	72¾	75
Ontario Silver	34	34	34	32
Oregon Nav	110	110	108	110
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	39	39¾
Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne	117	117	117	116½
Phil. and Reading	66¾	66¾	55¼	59⅝
Quicksilver Mining	12	12½	12	13
Quicksilver Mining, pf	69¾	71	69¾	68
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120	120	—
St. Louis, Alt., and T. H	20½	20½	20	—
St. Louis, Alt., and T. H., pfd	65	65	58	55
St. Louis and Iron Mtn	50¼	51⅛	48	49⅝
St. Louis and San Fran	35¼	36	32	34
St. Louis and San Fran., pf	48	50	48	49
St. Louis and S. Fran., 1st pf	67	70¾	65	68
Sutro Tunnel	2⅛	2⅛	1½	1½
St. Paul & Sioux City	42¾	43	42	41
St. Paul & Sioux City, pf	78	78	76	75½
Standard Mining	29	29¾	28½	28¾
Union Pacific	89	89	86⅛	87½
Western Union	107¼	107⅝	104¼	105¾
Wabash and Pacific	40	40¼	38⅛	38⅝
Wabash and Pacific, pf	67¼	68	65⅝	66¼
Central Pacific	74	74	72	72½
N. Y., Ont., and West	29¾	31¼	29¼	28¾

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, held on Saturday, after declaring a 3-per-cent. semi-annual dividend, the resignation of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who has for the past six years been president of the Company, was received, to take effect on the 1st day of June. The communication containing the resignation was referred to a committee of the Board for consideration and report at a meeting to be held next week. Mr. Scott's health has been such as to induce him to take this course.

RAILROAD BONDS were active in the late dealings. Erie consol. 2ds advanced to 92⅜. Denver and Rio Grande 1sts sold at 102⅞@102⅞, ex-interest; St. Paul consol. S. F. rose to 110⅞; U. P. sinking funds to 116⅞; Kansas and Texas 1st to 102½; Oregon 1sts to 94; Jersey Central consol. 1sts to 104⅞; and, I., B., and W. incomes to 51½. Iron Mountain 2d pref. incomes fell off to 73½.

STATE BONDS were dull. La. consols sold at 48¼ and Dis. Col. 3-65s at 93⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS were strong, closing at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States sixes, 1880, registered	104¼	104¼
United States sixes, 1880, coupon	104¼	104¼
United States sixes, 1881, registered	106¼	104¾
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	106¼	104¾
United States fives, 1881, registered	102¾	103
United States fives, 1881, coupon	102¾	103
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107¾	101
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109¼
United States fours, 1907, registered	107⅞	107⅞
United States fours, 1907, coupon	107⅞	107⅞
United States currency sixes, 1895	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1896	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1897	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1898	125	—
United States currency sixes, 1899	125	—

TREASURY BALANCES.—The Treasury now holds $362,998,650 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week, $932,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, $97,500. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $343,579,300; gold notes, $1,351,350.

The receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New York	$1,474,000	$748,000
Boston	816,000	77,000
Philadelphia	98,000	107,000
Miscellaneous	549,000	884,000
Total	$2,937,000	$1,816,000

THE BANK STATEMENT shows an increase in all items. The banks gain $1,085,925 in surplus reserve and now hold $3,277,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is the statement in detail:

Names of Banks.	Average Loans and Dis.	Average of Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits other than U. S.
New York	$9,220,000	$2,060,000	$615,000	$9,471,700
Manhattan	6,072,500	788,200	178,000	4,464,900
Merchants'	6,658,700	1,737,000	234,400	5,968,900
Mechanics'	6,630,000	744,000	626,000	5,291,000
Union	4,886,000	780,400	105,300	3,444,000
America	5,724,400	1,050,500	355,500	5,842,900
Phenix	3,123,000	492,000	73,000	2,485,000
City	6,365,500	2,839,700	110,000	7,193,700
Tradesmen's	3,072,800	407,900	101,200	1,990,400
Fulton	1,691,100	250,500	90,300	1,183,400
Chemical	11,759,100	2,769,600	356,000	11,412,400
Mer. Exch	3,610,700	632,000	175,000	2,868,500
Gallatin Na.	4,075,400	578,900	103,700	2,407,000
B'tch. & Dro.	1,479,500	264,300	50,800	1,262,900
M'chs. & Tra.	928,000	91,000	156,000	916,000
Greenwich	972,700	21,700	236,100	872,000
Lea. Manuf.	2,823,400	444,400	143,400	2,127,300
Sev'nth W'd	840,300	95,300	119,100	782,300
St'te of N.Y.	3,593,600	852,300	97,400	3,126,600
Amer. Ex.	13,414,000	2,023,000	553,000	9,602,000
Commerce	15,024,900	2,847,800	1,142,700	10,445,100
Broadway	5,227,300	844,800	243,300	4,185,400
Mercantile	3,346,500	575,000	173,900	3,019,700
Pacific	2,141,300	302,300	187,500	1,970,500
Republic	5,565,100	698,000	165,700	3,124,600
Chatham	3,300,000	714,000	154,000	3,425,000
People's	1,346,900	80,000	65,700	1,170,400
North Am.	2,320,900	106,000	186,000	2,097,500
Hanover	7,810,700	1,352,400	505,000	7,654,400
Irving	2,713,500	421,800	228,100	2,467,100
Metropoli'n	11,253,000	2,334,000	749,000	10,628,000
Citizens'	1,759,000	325,300	294,000	1,789,900
Nassau	2,178,500	114,800	138,900	1,961,700
Market	2,422,300	479,800	82,900	1,955,300
St. Nicholas	2,098,000	298,100	56,200	1,723,800
Shoe & Lea	3,185,000	661,000	197,000	3,310,000
Corn Exch.	4,086,300	276,400	133,000	2,761,800
Continental	5,990,600	1,259,900	205,600	5,462,100
Oriental	1,484,200	28,400	242,100	1,365,700
Marine	2,913,000	652,000	117,000	3,176,000
Imp. & Tra.	17,299,700	4,063,700	877,500	18,770,400
Park	14,990,300	2,575,500	1,214,400	16,745,000
Mec. Bkg. As	879,800	132,300	31,800	613,800
North River	845,100	31,300	94,100	828,700
East River	996,900	111,400	71,500	741,900
Fourth Na.	15,299,700	2,415,700	1,330,300	14,248,400
Cent. Na.	7,960,000	769,000	784,000	7,040,000
Second Na.	2,706,000	411,000	370,000	3,167,000
Ninth Na.	4,335,300	576,300	365,700	4,033,800
First Na.	12,337,100	2,440,900	403,400	12,417,500
Third Na.	7,879,000	1,272,000	730,600	7,635,000
N. Y. N. Ex.	1,334,100	119,200	99,600	963,900
Bowery Na.	1,325,800	26,000	286,000	1,110,000
N. Y. Co	1,329,500	32,900	318,300	1,362,500
Ger. Amer.	2,094,800	315,400	105,900	1,892,100
Chase Na.	2,021,100	578,800	158,400	3,029,000
Fifth Ave.	1,498,800	293,100	50,600	1,525,100

The following is an analysis of the totals of this week, compared with that of last week:

	May 1st.	Comparisons.
Loans	$280,486,900	Inc. $1,550,100
Specie	49,406,500	Inc. 422,900
Legal-tenders	17,014,000	Inc. 1,581,900
Total reserve	66,420,500	Inc. 2,004,800
Deposits	252,572,200	Inc. 3,675,500
Reserve required	63,143,050	Inc. 918,875
Surplus	3,277,450	Inc. 1,085,925
Circulation	20,646,200	Inc. 33,400

BANK STOCKS were quiet but firm. The latest quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
America	—	144	Marine	115	—
American Ex.	116½	118	Market	121	—
Butc'rs & Dro's	110	—	Mechanics'	140	—
Central Nat'nl	117	—	Mech. Bkg. Ass.	75	—
Chase Nat. B'k	131¼	—	Mech' & Tr'd's	100	—
Chatham	—	115	Mercantile	101	110
Commerce	140¼	143	Merchants'	132	—
Continental	110⅛	—	Mer. Exchange	100	105
Corn Exchange	145	165	Metropolitan	149	152
East River	95	—	New York	—	154½
Fifth Avenue	275	—	Ninth Nat'l	110	—
Fourth Nation'l	—	120	Park	126	—
Gallatin Nat'l	137	—	Phenix	100	—
Hanover	118	—	Republic	—	137½
Imp. & Trad's.	233	—	Shoe & Leather	130	140
Irving	130	—	State of NYork	116	—
Manhattan	—	148	St. Nicholas	115	—

Fisk & Hatch report a steady demand for the first mortgage bonds of the New York, Woodhaven, and Rockaway Railroad Co.

W. B. Hatch & Co., bankers, 25 Pine St., buy and sell all classes of Government, state, and municipal securities at the New York Stock Exchange and in the open market; also railroad bonds and stocks. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all classes of stocks and bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Stock and bond scrip and deferred interest coupons of this Company bought at best rates.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

AS A

GOOD PAYING INVESTMENT,

WE OFFER

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway

RAILROAD CO.

Interest Seven Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable January 1st and July 1st, in New York City.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1909.

Total Amount of Issue........$1,000,000

Of which amount less than one-half remain unsold.

This road will be completed by June 1st, and will control the entire railroad travel from New York to Rockaway Beach, where the finest seaside resort in the world is then to be opened to the public.

The running time from New York to Rockaway will be but 25 minutes and the road and its appointments are of the highest character.

We offer these bonds at 106 and accrued interest.

Investors can obtain full particulars and information at our office.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK

Corner Water and Congress Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

UNITED STATES BONDS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AND BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
Called Bonds Bought.
Bonds Substituted for Banks.
ASA P. POTTER, President.

CITY OF TOLEDO BONDS.

Referring to the notice heretofore published by the officers of the City of Toledo, Ohio, holders of the bonds of that city issued on account of

WATER-WORKS,
TOLEDO AND WOODVILLE R. R.,
FLOATING DEBT,

and for other purposes, and embraced in the proposition for funding, are advised that the new

CONSOLIDATED FUNDING BONDS,

having 30 years to run, redeemable after 20 years, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in the City of New York, are now being delivered by the undermentioned company in exchange for the old issues above referred to.

Circulars and other information will be given on application to the

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND WESTERN

INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 Pine Street, New York, and No. 19 Congress Street, Boston.
AGENT FOR THE CITY.

FIDELITY GUARANTY BONDS

ARE ISSUED BY THE

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of pecuniary trust and responsibility, thus securing a CORPORATE GUARANTY in lieu of a personal bond where security is required for the faithful performance of the duties of employés in all positions of trust. Full information can be obtained at the office, 187 Broadway.

WM. M. RICHARDS, President.
LYMAN W. BRIGGS, Vice-President.
JOHN M. CRANE, Secretary.
EDWARD STARK, General Agent.

DIRECTORS: George T. Hope, A. B. Hull, G. G. Williams, W. G. Low, A. S. Barnes, H. A. Hurlbut, Geo. S. Coe, J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Dennis, Wm. M. Richards, H. B. Claflin, John D. Mairs, Lyman W. Briggs, S. B. Chittenden.

Geo. K. Sistare's Sons,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,
OFFER FOR SALE
SIX AND SEVEN-PER-CENT. BONDS
OF

JERSEY CITY,

(COUPON OR REGISTERED),
PAYABLE FROM 1883 TO 1909.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

I. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
F. P. OLCOTT,

BANKERS,
45 WALL ST., N. Y.,

ISSUE

TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Buy and Sell on Commission
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CIRCULAR NOTES WITH LETTERS OF INDICATION.—This system of TRAVELERS' CREDITS is most simple and convenient. The Circular Notes are for £10, £20, and £50 Sterling and are payable to the order of the Traveler whose signature is authenticated in the Letter of Indication. The Letter of Indication contains a List of our Correspondents, and is an introduction to leading Bankers everywhere, and will answer for additional Circular Notes that may be ordered by mail.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

ISSUE

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes

ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAKOTA.

A copy of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE (special and illustrated edition), containing full information in relation to the public and railroad lands of Dakota, the Black Hills mining interests, and the grazing lands of the Yellowstone, sent on receipt of three 3-cent stamps. Address

TRIBUNE, Bismarck, Dakota.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH AVE., corner 14th Street.—Interest commencing from the first of each month.
Assets, $4,064,999 46. Surplus, $538,997 82.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND LONDON

METAL, WOOD, AND STONE WORKING COMPANY,

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Pres. CHAS. W. KEEP, Sec.

L. M. LAWSON, Treasurer
(of Donnell, Lawson & Co., Bankers).

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000. 40,000 SHARES, $50 EACH. 10,000 SHARES ONLY TO BE SOLD FOR WORKING CAPITAL. ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT TO BE SOLD AT PAR.

This Company is about to introduce to manufacturers and workers in Metal, Wood, and Stone throughout this country and Europe the three classes of machines manufactured by it, all of which are founded upon and embody a new mechanical motion which it believes is destined to accomplish a revolution similar to that caused by the sewing-machine or the power-loom. All who desire to invest in what is believed to be one of the

GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTIONS OF THE AGE,

are invited to call at No. 210 Fulton St. (between New Church and Greenwich Sts.), and give the machines and the work done by them careful examination. An absolute demonstration of their perfect accomplishment of what is claimed for them is given daily.

The patents, covering the United States, Canada, and the fourteen principal countries of Europe, have been examined by eminent lawyers and declared valid, and to afford a perfect monopoly of the new motion and the machines in which it is embodied.

This stock is offered in the confident belief that the enterprise affords an opportunity for a safe and very profitable investment, resting upon a visible and sure foundation—not upon something hoped to be done, something expected to be found in the bowels of the earth or to be evolved from the hidden forces of Nature; but upon facts accomplished and demonstrated and affecting our most IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO R. R. CO., Drexel Building.
New York, April 15th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this company will be closed after April 24th, to open May 1st, next, in conformity with an agreement between this company and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company, for the construction of the western division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Stockholders of record April 24th will be entitled for five days thereafter to their *pro rata* share of a subscription to the securities to be issued for the abovementioned construction.

Subscription circulars may be obtained by stockholders upon application to the Secretary after April 20th, and will be mailed to each stockholder after April 24th. Per order of Board of Directors.
(Signed) C. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 25.

Parties Desirous of Dealing in

STOCKS

will do well to write to or call on the old Banking House of

HOWES & COMPANY,

11 WALL STREET, N. Y.
(Formerly HOWES & MACY).

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

Mayflower Consolidated Gold

AND SILVER MINING CO.,

AT IDAHO SPRINGS,

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

Capital Stock..................$1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $10.

The property is reported upon most favorably by Profs. Wm. P. Blake, Vinton, and others.

The Mayflower Mine, one of the properties of the abovenamed Company, is in active operation, and has been opened by nearly 800 feet of Tunnels, Shafts, Levels, and Drifts, and through the entire workings a vein of pay ore of unusual width and quality is opened up. Over 8,000 tons of ore have been already practically developed. Large steam-hoisting works and the necessary buildings have been recently erected to more thoroughly open up new levels at greater depth. In the opinion of the experts who have examined this mine, it is a fissure vein, which can be profitably worked to an indefinite depth, and it is considered one of the largest and most reliable mines in that section of the country.

The Colorado Central Railroad passes within a few hundred feet of the property, and affords every facility for transportation of the product of the mine.

A limited number of shares of stock of this Company are now offered for sale at $5 per share. For prospectus and full particulars apply to

OFFICE OF COMPANY,
161 Broadway, New York.

IRON SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of New York.
Location of Mine: LEADVILLE, COLORADO.
Capital Stock, $10,000,000. 500,000 Shares; Par Value $20. STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS:
President, GEO. D. ROBERTS.
Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. F. VERDENAL.
Treasurer, JAMES D. SMITH.
General Manager, W. S. KEYES.
Financial Agent, WALDEMAR ARENS.
Bankers, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

TRUSTEES:
William H. Stevens, Geo. D. Roberts, Levi Z. Leiter, Richard C. McCormick, Jonas H. French, Luther R. Marsh, Stephen V. White, Geo. R. Robinson, James D. Smith.

Principal Office Rooms 54 and 56 BOREEL BUILDING, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

HON. ALEXANDER McDONALD,

DEALER IN MINES AND MINING SECURITIES,
Room 43 Boreel Building,
115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,694,919 30
Overdrafts	2,436 03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	3,260,350 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	262,570 00
Due from other national banks	583,712 49
Due from state banks and bankers	26,591 14
Premiums paid	261,975 42
Checks and other cash items	11,301 39
Exchanges for Clearing-house	897,005 12
Bills of other banks	64,493 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	90 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	2,666,749 42
Legal-tender notes	324,866 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	812,645 57
Total	$17,562,223 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	1,500,000 00
Undivided profits	585,188 86
National bank-notes outstanding	450,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,491,304 98
Demand certificates of deposit	64,490 00
Certified checks	364,173 46
Cashier's checks outstanding	460,713 12
Due to national banks	9,683,063 23
Due to state banks and bankers	1,452,297 82
Total	$17,562,223 97

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss.:*

I, E. SCOFIELD, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. JOS. T. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest: GEO. F. BAKER, H. C. FAHNESTOCK, J. A. GARLAND, } Directors.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING COMPANY
ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BOREEL BUILDING,
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
April 20th, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly DIVIDEND (No. 6) of ONE PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this Company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), or FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 27th of April.

Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Company April 22d, and reopen April 29th.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, April 22d, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day, a DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the first of May proximo.

Transfer books to be closed from this day until May third.

DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier.

TOMBSTONE MILL AND MINING CO.
ROOM 63, 115 BROADWAY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company, held April 22d, 1880, a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, or 10 cents per share, was declared, payable at the office of the company, May 15th, 1880.

A. H. GIRARD, Secretary pro tem. A. P. K. SAFFORD, President, Tombstone M. and M. Co.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, 20 NASSAU STREET.
NEW YORK, April 13th, 1880.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable May 1st, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. The transfer books close April 20th and reopen May 5th.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. — 59 WALL ST., NEW YORK, — 66 State St., Boston.

AND

ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,

Corner Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH, BELFAST, PARIS, ANTWERP, BERLIN, BREMEN, AND AMSTERDAM.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, IN STERLING,

AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, and in FRANCE, for use in MARTINIQUE and GUADALOUPE.

MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY

BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES, THROUGH LONDON AND PARIS.

Make Collections of Drafts drawn abroad on all points in the United States and Canada, and of Drafts drawn in the United States on Foreign Countries.

TO TRAVELERS.—Travelers' Credits issued either against cash deposited or satisfactory guaranty of repayment: in Dollars, for use in the United States and adjacent countries; or in Pounds Sterling, for use in any part of the world. Application for credits may be addressed to either of the above houses direct, or through any first-class Bank or Banker.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., 26 Chapel Street, Liverpool.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Founder's Court, Lothbury, London.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, New York, at the close of business on the 23d day of April, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,429,909 79
Overdrafts		329 54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		867,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		17,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		81,910 89
Due from other national banks		120,859 23
Due from state banks and bankers		43,967 12
Banking house		885,000 00
Other real estate		200,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		22,823 28
Premiums paid		47,316 00
Checks and other cash items		3,465 90
Exchanges for Clearing-house		5,708,987 11
Bills of other banks		6,517 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		11 86
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)		1,061,025 00
Legal-tender notes		157,557 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		39,015 00
Total		$13,204,145 72
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Undivided profits		61,910 88
National bank-notes outstanding		756,100 00
Dividends unpaid		7,158 50
Deposits:		
Individuals	$3,969,021 21	
National banks	1,823,241 95	
State banks and bankers	617,179 96	
Certificates of deposit	6,691 12	
		5,816,134 21
Certified checks		5,411,697 96
Cashier's checks		1,144 17
Total		$13,204,145 72

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, FRED'K TAYLOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED'K TAYLOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct.—Attest: CHAS. H. MARSHALL, W. D. MORGAN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,180,457 10
Overdrafts	230 29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	12,258 50
Due from other national banks	67,368 28
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,466 74
Premiums paid	1,781 16
Checks and other cash items	22,843 35
Exchanges for Clearing-house	59,155 26
Bills of other banks	81,740 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	18 58
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	85,587 40
Legal-tender notes	108,190 00
C. H. certificates of deposit for gold	178,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	11,250 00
Total	$1,912,486 68
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits	48,825 85
National bank-notes outstanding	224,000 00
Dividends unpaid	800 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,215,372 68
Demand certificates of deposit	1,900 00
Certified checks	22,788 10
Total	$1,912,486 68

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. F. MAYHEW, Notary.

Correct—Attest: H. P. DEGRAFF, JOHN SNIFFEN, JOHN Q. ADAMS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,027,548 12
Overdrafts	2,270 60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	979,562 40
Due from other national banks	575,903 38
Due from state banks and bankers	213,596 76
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	819,360 51
Current expenses and taxes paid	31,877 55
Checks and other cash items	291,220 67
Exchanges for Clearing-house	1,816,073 09
Bills of other banks	39,281 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	3,394 50
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	2,626,238 00
Legal-tender notes	658,892 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$18,137,398 56
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	232,091 20
National bank-notes outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	4,170 00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,273,547 70
Demand certificates of deposit	80,061 08
Certified checks	1,299,686 99
Cashier's checks outstanding	69,266 24
Due to other national banks	4,773,253 28
Due to state banks and bankers	2,360,380 09
Total	$18,137,398 56

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, GEO. J. MACGOURKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. J. MACGOURKEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. W. H. CONNELL, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: HENRY A. HURLBUT, SAMUEL SHETHAR, A. C. RICHARDS, Directors.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS FINANCIAL AGENCY,

JACKSONVILLE ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL.......$200,000.

This Corporation has bought the business of the old "KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY," and is fully organized for business.

Six to Ten Per Cent. Mortgages.

FOR SAFETY AND PROFIT THERE IS NOTHING BETTER.

For Circulars address

WM. D. SANDERS, Actuary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 23d day of April, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,806,880 09
Overdrafts		21 54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		4,500 00
Due from other national banks		677,557 89
Due from state and private banks and bankers		27,682 44
Banking-house		200,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		148,958 75
Premiums paid		50,000 00
Checks and other cash items		14,869 55
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,662,934 12
Bills of other banks		47,592 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,300 00
Specie, viz.: Gold coin	$690,000 00	
Silver coin	10,060 00	
Gold Treasury certificates	1,000,000 00	
Gold Cl'ring-house cer'ficat's	2,346,000 00—	4,046,060 00
Legal-tender notes		394,384 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes		230,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		56,250 00
Total		$26,118,970 31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund		1,686,988 17
Undivided profits		407,930 98
National bank circulation outstanding		1,111,688 00
State bank circulation outstanding		5,756 00
Dividends unpaid		3,919 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,148,176 92	
Demand certificates of deposit	24,066 16	
Certified checks	455,337 55	
Cashier's checks outstand'g	178,468 09—	6,806,045 77
Due to other national banks		10,546,390 97
Due to state and private banks and bankers		4,050,248 44
Total		$26,118,970 31

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of April, 1880. J. J. MOONEY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct.—Attest: E. H. PERKINS, JR., R. W. TOWNSEND, JAMES R. PLUM, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, New York City, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,049,568 72
Overdrafts		6,311 80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		600,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		250,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		2,052,084 42
Due from other national banks		812,661 34
Due from state banks and bankers		58,161 78
Real estate, banking-house		750,000 00
Other real estate		103,487 08
Current expenses and taxes paid		51,910 25
Premiums paid		83,681 77
Checks and other cash items		26,827 96
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,089,457 07
Fractional currency, nickels, etc.		315 46
Specie: Gold coin		3,091,830 00
Silver coin		5,876 40
Silver certificates		120,000 00
Legal-tender notes		1,003,357 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		27,000 00
Total		$22,182,541 25
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		320,000 00
Undivided profits		159,720 25
Circulation outstanding		533,898 00
Dividends unpaid		1,719 00
Individual deposits subject to check		7,604,705 20
Demand certificates of deposit		202,864 00
Certified checks		236,489 51
Cashier's checks outstanding		632,882 88
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		190,808 40
Due to other national banks		7,818,912 14
Due to state banks and bankers		2,420,546 98
Total		$22,182,541 25

I, E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier of the National Park Bank, New York City, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signed] E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. M. W. DOMINICK, Notary, N. Y. and Kings Co.

Correct.—Attest: GEO. H. POTTS, OLIVER HOYT, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE "CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK," at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 23d day of April, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,194,648 29
Overdrafts		446 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation (par value)		100,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand (par value)		900,000 00
Other stocks and bonds		266,871 79
Due from other national banks		533,149 23
Due from state and private banks and bankers		196,215 36
Banking house		200,000 00
Current expenses		7,237 10
Checks and other cash items		116,797 03
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,089,675 85
Bills of other banks		127,467 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,943 00
Specie—viz.: Gold coin	$776,932 00	
Silver coin	40,240 69	
Gold Treasury certificates	907,000 00	
Gold Clearing-house cert'fs	772,000 00	
		2,496,172 69
Legal-tender notes		859,626 00
Total		$16,592,809 40
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		1,000,000 00
Undivided profits		2,046,041 08
Premium account		291,407 09
State bank circulation outstanding		10,964 00
Dividends unpaid		300 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$10,312,892 58	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,439 75	
Certified checks	182,395 29	
Cashier's checks outstanding	257,346 93	
		10,774,074 55
Due to other national banks		1,703,541 15
Due to state and private banks and bankers		466,480 63
Total		$16,592,809 40

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, WM. J. QUINLAN, JR., Cashier of "The Chemical Nat. Bank of New York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. QUINLAN, JR., Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of April, 1880. ROBERT G. ROBERTS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct.—Attest: J. A. ROOSEVELT, FREDERIC W. STEVENS, G. G. WILLIAMS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 23d day of April, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,717,735 60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		890,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		455,914 88
Due from other national banks		237,741 15
Due from state and private banks and bankers		97,338 85
Banking-house	$250,000 00	
Other real estate	154,294 20—	404,294 20
Current expenses and taxes paid		13,885 97
Premiums paid		12,733 75
Checks and other cash items		35,709 97
Exchanges for Clearing-House		114,963 91
Bills of other banks		39,722 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		210 00
Specie—viz.: Gold coin	$16,587 00	
Silver coin	3,821 30	
Gold Treasury certificates	210,000 00	
Gold Clearing-House cert'fs	120,000 00—	350,408 30
Legal-tender notes		53,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		40,050 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		13,000 00
Total		$4,466,728 58
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		225,000 00
Undivided profits		68,928 23
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$800,000 00	
Less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption	1,075 00—	798,925 00
Dividends unpaid		980 40
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,683,270 91	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,059 12	
Certified checks	39,989 96—	1,729,319 99
Due to other national banks		281,453 55
Due to state and private banks and bankers		362,121 41
Total		$4,466,728 58

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK: I, OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier of "The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. THOS. P. OKIE, JR., Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest: SAM'L I. HUNT, FRED. E. GIBERT, RICHARD BERRY, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at the close of business on the 23d day of April, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,444,885 77
Overdrafts		483 90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		6,000 00
Due from other national banks		378,795 38
Due from state and private banks and bankers		115,865 96
Banking-house	$175,000 00	
Other real estate	9,331 15—	184,331 15
Current expenses and taxes paid		23,807 20
Checks and other cash items		162,629 78
Exchanges for Clearing-house		2,943,463 98
Specie—viz.: gold coin	$301,874 88	
Silver coin	7,135 09	
Gold Treasury certificates	105,900 00	
Gold Clearing-house certificates	499,000 00—	913,909 97
Legal-tender notes		545,834 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,250 00
Total		$11,771,707 04
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Undivided profits		610,663 09
Circulating notes outstanding		44,500 00
Dividends unpaid		4,842 50
Individual deposits subject to check	$4,588,546 08	
Demand certificates of deposits	4,517 57	
Certified checks	2,452,608 70—	7,045,672 35
Due to other national banks		1,191,043 15
Due to state and private banks and bankers		474,985 95
Total		$11,771,707 04

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK: I, WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co. and N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: H. A. BURR, CHAS. H. ISHAM, WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Directors.

COLORADO CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED Mining Co., at Georgetown, Clear Creek County, Colorado. (Terminus of the Colorado Central Railroad.) Capital Stock, $3,000,000, in 300,000 shares, par value $10, non-assessable. Offices, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City. Register: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. President, Paul Lichenstein; Vice-President, Chas. C. Dodge; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry F. Verhuven; Assistant Secretary, Paul O. d'Esterhazy; Manager in Colorado, Geo. W. Hall.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$896,823 39
Overdrafts	564 87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	300,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	13,700 00
Due from other national banks	48,610 28
Due from state banks and bankers	14,806 36
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	91,026 45
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,578 16
Premiums paid	9,891 70
Checks and other cash items	11,358 46
Exchanges for Clearing-house	42,018 98
Fractional currency	19,638 00
Bills of other banks	19,638 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	375 72
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	260,617 35
Legal-tender notes	36,169 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	13,500 00
Total	$2,067,678 67
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	40,807 25
National bank-notes outstanding	261,699 00
Dividends unpaid	724 20
Individual deposits subject to check	1,350,435 05
Demand certificates of deposit	5,397 27
Certified checks	29,342 47
Due to other national banks	17,364 50
Due to state banks and bankers	1,908 93
Total	$2,067,678 67

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. HENRY W. KENNEDY, Notary Public, Kings Co. (Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.)

Correct.—Attest: JOS. BRITTON, H. SILBERHORN, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,967,496 45
Overdrafts	591 89
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	70,625 00
Due from other national banks	337,281 84
Due from state banks and bankers	49,602 72
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	46,856 32
Current expenses and taxes paid	30,301 24
Premiums paid	9,437 50
Checks and other cash items	96,326 78
Exchanges for Clearing-house	492,116 85
Bills of other banks	13,575 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	837,994 70
Legal-tender notes	131,585 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	6,750 00
Total	$5,170,544 27
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$450,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits	58,903 91
National bank-notes outstanding	132,400 00
Dividends unpaid	443 00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,577,777 62
Demand certificates of deposit	29,732 15
Certified checks	158,328 84
Due to other national banks	263,293 44
Due to state banks and bankers	349,665 31
Total	$5,170,544 27

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. JOHN W. HESSE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: HENRY A. DIKE, DAN B. SMITH, THOMAS DAVENPORT, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,536,595 13
Overdrafts	5,987 60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	82,292 30
Due from other national banks	902,304 44
Due from state banks and bankers	77,130 78
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	348,626 89
Current expenses and taxes paid	94,215 45
Checks and other cash items	145,078 33
Exchanges for clearing-house	2,327,379 63
Bills of other banks	180,625 00
Specie (including gold Treasury cert'f's)	2,091,635 30
Legal-tender notes	390,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	22,500,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	115,000 00
Total	$19,819,915 85
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,167,850 91
Undivided profits	430,779 01
National bank-notes outstanding	450,000 00
State bank-notes outstanding	6,827 00
Dividends unpaid	5,840 50
Individual deposits subject to check	7,655,545 85
Demand certificates of deposit	87,406 59
Certified checks	1,200,595 23
Due to other national banks	2,416,170 90
Due to state banks and bankers	1,398,899 86
Total	$19,819,915 85

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. A. R. ROGERS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: S. D. BABCOCK, GEORGE BLISS, C. T. CHRISTMAN, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,661,210 91
Overdrafts	748 27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	753,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	3,000 00
Due from other national banks	266,555 16
Due from state banks and bankers	44,016 85
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	243,700 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	24,156 64
Checks and other cash items	26,153 72
Exchanges for Clearing-house	320,646 32
Bills of other banks	14,222 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	9,577 73
Specie (including gold Treasury certif's)	454,139 75
Legal-tender notes	174,169 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	33,885 00
Total	$5,029,181 29
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	104,500 00
Undivided profits	87,232 19
National bank-notes outstanding	657,400 00
Dividends unpaid	1,848 75
Individual deposits subject to check	1,[illegible],581 61
Demand certificates of deposit	250 00
Certified checks	[illegible],238 99
Cashier's checks outstanding	54,060 71
Due to other national banks	1,496,826 41
Due to state banks and bankers	223,512 69
Total	$5,029,181 29

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, ALLEN S. APGAR, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880. J. F. APGAR, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: ROB'T SEAMAN, PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, WM. A THOMSON, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$13,696,826 21
Overdrafts	1,424 03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	92,790 68
Due from state banks and bankers	848,011 06
Real estate	657,392 50
Current expenses and taxes paid	132,581 60
Premiums paid	21,125 00
Checks and other cash items	78,099 87
Exchanges for Clearing-house	7,223,824 17
Fractional currency (including nickels)	4,805 66
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates and Clearing-house certificates)	2,726,601 00
Legal-tender notes	1,110,026 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	250,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	40,500 00
Total	$27,794,737 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,200,000 00
Surplus fund	713,750 00
Undivided profits	420,638 73
National bank-notes outstanding	810,000 00
Dividends unpaid	16,031 30
Individual deposits subject to check	7,066,192 21
Demand certificates of deposit	25,753 68
Certified checks	5,726,498 09
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,012 16
Due to other national banks	9,496,347 18
Due to state banks and bankers	372,514 50
Total	$27,794,737 80

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, ANTHONY LANE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, Notary Public, New York.

Correct.—Attest: P. C. CALHOUN, E. A. KENT, C. N. BLISS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,462,279 66
Overdrafts	4,473 54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	86,517 88
Due from other national banks	80,408 34
Due from state banks and bankers	3,417 93
Real estate	216,197 18
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,563 79
Checks and other cash items	98,758 74
Exchanges for Clearing-house	1,476,891 16
Bills of other banks	1,850 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	432,839 44
Legal-tender notes	88,935 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	22,500 00
Total	$4,432,632 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits		91,058 74
National bank-notes outstanding		450,000 00
Dividends unpaid		1,195 50
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,855,911 34	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,246 00	
Certified checks	1,397,024 91	
Cashier's checks outstand'g	227 50	—3,256,409 75
Due to other national banks		64,295 54
Due to state banks and bankers		19,673 18
Total		$4,432,632 66

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of April, 1880.

WM. THARP, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: JOHN H. EARLE, JOS. H. PARSONS, WM. H. WALLACE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,486,828 90
Overdrafts	165 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	600,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	131,266 24
Due from other national banks	259,842 00
Due from state banks and bankers	26,132 69
Real estate	297,194 78
Current expenses and taxes paid	11,640 40
Premiums paid	28,953 13
Checks and other cash items	21,391 42
Exchanges for Clearing-house	5,827,437 68
Bills of other banks	58,591 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	70 80
Specie (including gold Treasury certific's)	531,121 45
Legal-tender notes	29,700 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	27,000 00
Total	$10,330,365 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	156,217 12
Undivided profits	49,041 88
National bank-notes outstanding	537,600 00
Dividends unpaid	1,001 16
Individual deposits subject to check	3,747,945 58
Demand certificates of deposit	2,622 67
Certified checks	4,413,503 55
Due to other national banks	368,858 61
Due to state banks and bankers	53,385 22
Total	$10,330,365 59

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. ELIJAH H. RIKER, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest: EUGENE DULITH, D. G. BACON, WILLIAM BRYCE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK, National Banking Association, at New York City, in the State of New York, at close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,643,984 17
Overdrafts	11,776 19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	550,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	24,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	9,000 00
Due from other national banks	285,006 67
Due from other banks and bankers	10,709 67
Banking-house	250,000 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	8,115,801 36
Bills of other banks	230,845 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	88 97
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	1,732,842 00
Legal-tender notes	456,400 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	24,750 00
Total	$20,451,254 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	600,000 00
Undivided profits	237,798 97
National bank-notes outstanding	494,900 00
Dividends unpaid	5,225 10
Individual deposits subject to check	7,623,526 58
Demand certificates of deposit	32,338 58
Certified checks	7,080,142 33
Due to national banks	1,811,277 82
Due to state banks and bankers	570,054 75
Total	$20,451,254 03

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, RICHARD B. FERRIS, Cashier of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct.—Attest: FRANKLIN EDSON, JNO. N. BRADLEY, CHAS. D. LEVERICH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,218,280 75
Overdrafts	649 85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
Other stocks	43,800 06
Due from other national banks	568,669 57
Due from state banks and bankers	11,535 01
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	267,297 51
Current expenses	14,464 86
Checks and other cash items	135,927 61
Exchanges for Clearing-house	463,726 78
Bills of other banks	25,141 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	153 21
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	672,000 00
Legal-tender notes	173,245 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	50,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	45,000 00
Total	$7,689,902 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	238,895 06
National bank-notes outstanding	900,000 00
Dividends unpaid	112 00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,087,356 15
Demand certificates of deposits	33,648 89
Certified checks	20,268 41
Due to other national banks	388,668 47
Due to state banks and bankers	20,933 17
Total	$7,689,902 15

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of April, 1880. RICH'D B. KELLY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct.—Attest: C. BURKHALTER, WARREN HARRIOT, F. A. PALMER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,876,665 13
Overdrafts	4,459 49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	272,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	109,700 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	469,321 20
Due from other national banks	123,665 46
Due from state banks and bankers	6,189 41
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	4,909 24
Current expenses and taxes paid	10,546 56
Premiums paid	4,740 61
Checks and other cash items	3,828 96
Exchanges for Clearing-house	104,419 69
Bills of other banks	7,830 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	63 22
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	717,323 00
Legal-tender notes	143,367 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	12,240 00
Total	$3,871,288 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	18,406 90
National bank-notes outstanding	242,800 00
Individual deposits subject to check	313,403 24
Demand certificates of deposit	25,086 87
Certified checks	14,290 06
Cashier's checks outstanding	95,215 00
Due to other national banks	1,331,936 83
Due to state banks and bankers	1,469,150 07
Total	$3,871,288 97

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I, ISAAC W. WHITE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC W. WHITE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. E. W. ORVIS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, J. THOMPSON, LEWIS E. RANSOM, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK, at the City and in in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,675,251 08
Overdrafts	958 68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	41,700 00
Due from other national banks	111,926 12
Due from state banks and bankers	1,905 20
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	206,650 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	19,811 97
Checks and other cash items	46,889 21
Exchanges for Clearing-house	295,615 07
Bills of other banks	21,800 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	255 61
Specie (including gold Treasury cert'f's)	642,920 30
Legal-tender notes	126,400 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000 00
Total	$4,394,112 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$400,000 00
Surplus fund	80,000 00
Undivided profits	58,405 10
National bank-notes outstanding	180,000 00
Dividends unpaid	800 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,826,841 18
Demand certificates of deposit	341,567 89
Certified checks	82,792 20
Due to other national banks	280,885 37
Due to state banks and bankers	144,820 80
Total	$4,394,112 54

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I, JOHN D. FISH, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN D. FISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. HERMAN E. STREET, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct.—Attest: JAMES R. SMITH, AMASA H. SCOVILLE, JOHN T. WILSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business April 23d, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,851,754 98
Overdrafts	596 09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	540,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	110,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	610,676 10
Due from other national banks	88,186 22
Due from state banks and bankers	7,757 24
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	200,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	19,548 59
Premiums paid	14,649 25
Checks and other cash items	6,868 59
Exchanges for Clearing-house	723,508 11
Bills of other banks	36,194 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	421,120 54
Legal-tender notes	101,526 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	24,000 00
Total	$4,406,580 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	400,000 00
Undivided profits	54,915 87
National bank-notes outstanding	477,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,733 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,769,272 84
Demand certificates of deposit	6,555 98
Certified checks	465,872 80
Due to other national banks	511,076 56
Due to state banks and bankers	120,158 76
Total	$4,406,580 81

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I, D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1880. N. B. SANBORN, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct.—Attest: WM. H. MACY, JOHN A. TUCKER, WM. ROCKEFELLER, } Directors.

Commercial.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSTON, of the well-known dry goods firm of J. & C. Johnston, at Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and 22d Street, died at the house occupied by himself and his brother, Mr. John Johnston, No. 7 West 53d Street, on Friday morning last, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Johnston had been ill and absent from the store only about a week, and died from the effects of a severe cold. His death was calm and without suffering, and he died with his hand in that of his attached elder brother, with whom he was associated in business. These brothers were natives of the County of Fermanagh, in the northwest of Ireland, for the relief of which county their brother, Robert A. Johnston, has been very active. Mr. Charles Johnston was born in that county, thirty-five years ago.

Mr. John Johnston first emigrated to this city, and, after acting for leading firms here as a salesman, sent for his other brothers—one of whom died about two years ago—to follow him to New York. He gave them all an excellent education, and when, in 1864, Mr. John Johnston established his present dry goods firm, Mr. Charles Johnston became the junior partner. Mr. John Johnston, as the head of the firm, was the resident partner in New York. It had branches in Ireland, England, and on the Continent of Europe, and of these branches Mr. Charles Johnston had general charge. He had traveled in every part of Europe, his business taking him as far East as Smyrna. For twelve years he has made two yearly trips to England and the Continent, attending personally to all the foreign business of the firm. He has recently taken a prominent part in relieving the distress in Ireland. The brothers have always been popular with their private correspondents, customers, and emyloyés. This sad occurrence will be a very sore bereavement to his brother and it has sent sorrow to a very large circle of devoted friends.

Mr. Charles Johnston was a thorough and very intelligent merchant, also an honorable and public-spirited citizen. The funeral services were held at St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, at 10 A. M. The remains were taken to a temporary vault in Calvary Cemetery, to await interment in a family vault which Mr. John Johnston has been for some time constructing together with an adjacent chapel monument.

NOVELTIES in Paris-made CLOAKS, Dolmans, Wraps, Mantles, Fichus, Capes, Sacques, Etc.

ELEGANT STYLES, NEW MATERIALS, and TRIMMINGS. Also a FULL ASSORTMENT of Cloaks and Ulsters for MISSES and CHILDREN, at Very Attractive Prices.

A. T. Stewart & Co

Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts.

"Foster" KID

GLOVES (PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876.) FOR SALE BY S. MONTGOMERY, No. 13 EAST 14TH ST. ALL GOODS TESTED BY FITTING.

1880 JONES 1840

CHOICE SPRING GOODS.

35 Departments of Novelties at Bargains.

SUITS AND CLOAKS. HOUSEFURN'G GOODS. BOYS' SUITS. SILVERWARE. DRESS GOODS. GLASSWARE. LINENS. CROCKERY. SILKS. CHINA.

JONES

Eighth Avenue AND Nineteenth Street. Eighth Avenue Nineteenth Street.

JONES

SHOES. LACES. CARPETS. GLOVES. UPHOLSTERY. HOSIERY. FURNITURE. MILLINERY. DOMESTICS. Gents' Furnish'g G'ds.

Personal and Housekeeping Outfits furnished. SAMPLES SENT FREE.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

OFFER THE MOST RECHERCHE STYLES IN FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS.

French Flowers, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers "FLORAL GARNITURES" for Wedding, Ball, and Evening Costumes. "TROPICAL LEAF PLANTS AND BOUQUETS," FOR JARDINIERES, VASES, AND BASKETS. "FLORAL HORSE-SHOES AND ORNAMENTS" of the most beautiful designs.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO., 28 East 14th St., 4 doors west of University Place, N.Y.

I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor, 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

N. B.—The "Artificial Flower Guide," with beautifully Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free upon application.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS. PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

Our Thirty-one Departments filled with New and Choice Goods for the Spring Trade.

HATS AND BONNETS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, SUITS AND CLOAKS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, PARASOLS, FANCY GOODS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY AND PROMPTLY FILLED. CATALOGUES MAILED FREE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

WASTE SILK.

Send 30 cents in postage stamps for one ounce of Sewing Silk, Black or Colors, about 800 yards in each package, in lengths from one to ten yards each. Send for Circular about Knitting Silk.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., Manufacturers of Spool Silk, 469 Broadway, N. Y.

The Large Stock OF CHOICE CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS selected by the late Geo. E. L. Hyatt, FOR THE SPRING TRADE, is now offered at RETAIL AT GREATLY Reduced Prices, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to call at once.

273 CANAL STREET, North Side, a Few Doors East of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

THE past week has witnessed continued dullness in nearly all departments of dry goods. Stocks, however, are still small and prices for the most part are steadily maintained.

COTTON GOODS were generally quiet. The shipments for foreign ports during the week consisted of 2,577 packages from this port, 76 packages from Boston, and 66 packages from other ports. In all 2,719 packages for the week, and

Since Jan. 1st, 1880..37,365 p'k'g's, valued at..$2,624,919
Same time in 1879..56,160 p'k'g's, valued at.. 3,305,806
Same time in 1878..32,230 p'k'g's, valued at.. 1,996,594
Same time in 1877...31,510 p'k'g's, valued at.. 2,714,790

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings were in moderate demand only. Prices were steady except in case of some few outside makes.

Corset jeans were quiet.

Cotton flannels were in light demand; but most makes of low and medium-grade goods are still sold ahead.

Cottonades were dull; but agents are still making considerable deliveries on account of back orders.

Colored cottons were in small request but firm.

WHITE GOODS were quiet.

Print-cloths continued dull. We quote 5 c. for 64x64 cloths and 4¼ c. for 56x60.

Prints were in continued light demand, and selections were almost wholly confined to small parcels of the newest specialties.

Ginghams were less active; but leading makes continue largely sold ahead.

DRESS GOODS.—Worsted fabrics were quiet, except for plain and lace buntings. Cotton fabrics were in steady, moderate demand.

WOOLEN GOODS continued quiet; but price were firmly maintained.

Fancy cassimeres in low and medium grades are quiet, and the movement in the better qualities is irregular; prices, however, being steady and firm.

Cheviot suitings were in light request.

Worsted coatings are in good condition, heavy goods being sold well ahead, and light weights moving fairly in jobbers' hands.

Overcoatings were quiet.

Kentucky jeans were quiet, but firm and in light supply at first hands and jobbing prices were rather more steady.

Satinets was in small demand, while the distribution on back orders was of a fair aggregate. There is, however, an increasing supply in these goods.

Flannels and blankets were dull and steady.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The market for foreign goods has been comparatively quiet at first hands. The jobbing trade was somewhat irregular, but fair on the whole, and a somewhat improved, though irregular demand was shown for some light summer materials. Importers have effected a fair distribution of the most desirable and seasonable fabrics and prices of these were firmly held. Values, though, are not always so steady as desired, and in some instances the large importations of certain materials have caused an over-supply of such, with consequent results.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week amount to $2,474,517, showing an increase of $172,048 as compared with last week and $1,223,526 increase as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total of goods marketed for the week is $2,045,933, or $428,584 less than the imports.

We omit the "Dry Goods Quotations" this week, the prices remaining the same.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAR

For the manufacture and sale of INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S GOODS exclusively. The only Establishment of the kind in America, affords unequaled advantages to purchasers of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and every thing needed to make up complete outfits for children of all ages.
Catalogues furnished on application.
BEST & CO., 318 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

CHURCH CUSHIONS,
ALSO PATENT DRESS AND SLEEPING SPRING PILLOWS.
AMERICAN CARPET LINING CO., New York.

THE FLORETTE,

a Misses' Blouse Suit of fine blue Ladies' Cloth, trimmed with Hercules braid, in white, black, or blue. The lower skirt is laid all round in box plaitings, with rows of braid between the plaits, the upper or overskirt being caught up at each side and trimmed round with a double row of braid. The waist is made to belt inside the skirt and trimmed with braid, the front and back being laid in box plaits.

Sizes, 10, 12, 14, 16 years.
Prices, $11.37, $12.00, $12.63, $13.25.
Mailed or expressed to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

Our Department of MISSES' SUITS is famous for the originality, beauty, and yet practical character of our designs. Garments for all tastes. Pretty Cheviot and Piqué Suits at 98c. Elegant Silk Party Dresses at $75 each. Confirmation and Graduation Dresses, ready-made and to order, is one of our great specialties.

Ladies living at a distance, who cannot come to our establishment in person, will find full illustrations, descriptions, and prices of our Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Boys' Clothing, Underwear, Infants' Wear, Millinery, Shoes, etc. in our "FASHION QUARTERLY," the Spring Number of which is now ready—a volume of 114 pages, containing the best literary matter and the best Exposition of Spring styles offered to the public. Mailed free on receipt of 15 cents. Address

EHRICH BROS.,
Eighth Ave., between 24th and 25th Sts.

JAMES McCREERY & Co. BROADWAY ELEVENTH ST.
Having disposed of their Early Importations of
DRESS GOODS,
Opened a New Line on Monday, May 3d.
Novelty and Plain Goods,
suitable for Mid-summer wear, at very attractive prices.

H. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to WM. GARDNER),
260 CANAL and 98 WALKER STS., N. Y.,
Manufacturers, Jobbers, and Retailers of
Comfortables, Blankets, Quilts, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Ticking, Feathers, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, Matting, Iron Bedsteads, Store and Piano Stools, AND Housekeeping Dry Goods Generally.
CHINA MATTING A SPECIALTY.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
One of the Largest and Finest Stocks of Carpets in America.

ROYAL WILTONS, with elegant Borders, $2.50 per yard.
AXMINSTERS and MOQUETTES, with Borders, $1.85 and $2 per yard.
SAXONY VELVETS, with Borders, $1.25 and $1.65 per yard.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, with Borders, $1.35 and $1.50 per yard.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS and other ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, the best made goods in the world, some as low as 85c. per yard, with elegant Borders to match.
A magnificent display of rich PERSIAN and TURKISH (Whole Carpets) and Rugs, SMYRNA Reversible Carpets, with beatiful Borders to match. These goods are rapidly gaining in favor among the shrewdest housekeepers.
3-PLYS, from $1.00 per yard.
LOWELL and HARTFORD EXTRA SUPERS, from 85c. per yard.
INGRAINS, from 50c. to 75c. per yard.
OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUM, etc., from one to eight yards wide, some as low as 35c. per yard.
An extensive assortment of RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, CRUMB-CLOTHS, DANCING-CLOTHS, etc.
We shall continue our efforts, as heretofore, to maintain our wide reputation for offering the very best Carpets at the very lowest prices.
Having located in one of the largest and finest buildings in the city, we are enabled to give our customers every attention, to properly display our goods, and to execute all orders with dispatch.
Satisfaction promised in all cases.
Diograms taken and Estimates furnished, without charge.

J. W. CROSSLEY,
740 AND 742 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Near Aster Place.

CARPETS.
Prices Far Below the Market.
THE DEMANDS OF OUR BUSINESS FOR MORE SPACE COMPEL US TO ENLARGE OUR ALREADY EXTENSIVE WAREROOMS. WE HAVE, THEREFORE, DECIDED TO COMMENCE BUILDING OPERATIONS EARLY NEXT MONTH. IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK LARGELY BY THAT TIME, WE WILL MAKE SUCH PRICES DURING THIS MONTH AS WILL INDUCE RAPID SALES.
Our immense stock embraces all the different grades of
Carpetings, Oilcloths, and Upholstery Goods.
Also a cargo of
CHINA MATTINGS,
in White, Check, and a great variety of new Fancy Styles and Colorings, including
TON SIN,
a new and very attractive Straw Matting, in the best grade, and printed with designs on the face, in light, delicate tints and colors, very harmoniously arranged. This style is confined exclusively to our House.

Sheppard Knapp,
189 and 191 Sixth Ave., corner 13th Street, N. Y.

RUGS!
W. & J. Sloane
INDIA, PERSIAN, TURKISH.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS AND LOW PRICES.
Turkish Embroideries,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.
PORTIERES, WINDOW CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, ANTIQUE TOWELS FOR TIDIES, APPLIQUE WORK, Etc.
649, 651, and 655 Broadway.
MET. EL. R. R., BLEECKER ST. STATION.
N. Y. EL. R. R., HOUSTON ST. STATION.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

CARPETS.
Buy of the Manufacturers, and Save Intermediate Profits.
WE HAVE NOW OPEN AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST APPROVED VARIETIES OF CARPETS AND FLOOR COVERINGS,
Manufactured by Ourselves,
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SEASON'S RETAIL TRADE. CONSISTING OF
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, etc., etc.,
IN
NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS.
THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND TO COMBINE IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE ELEGANCE OF APPEARANCE AND POSITIVE WEARING QUALITIES, AND ARE WELL WORTHY OF THE INSPECTION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS.
WE ALSO OFFER A FULL LINE OF
TURKISH and EAST INDIAN RUGS and MATS, CHINA MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, etc., etc,
at the Lowest Possible Prices.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CHURCHES, STEAMERS, AND HOTELS.
J. & J. DOBSON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS,
40 and 42 WEST 14th ST., NEW YORK.
Near Sixth Ave. Elevated R. R. Station.
John Van Gaasbeek, Manager.

HARDENBERGH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
STEWART & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpeting,
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUMS,
LIGNUMS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
174 Fulton and 53, 55, and 57 Henry Sts.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair-Rods, Shades, Mattresses, etc., etc.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS
INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR NEW AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY,
Wall Papers,
Novelties in Window-Shades, Curtains, etc.
Designs and Estimates Furnished.
No. 29 Union Square, cor. 16th St.
Furniture Factory, 211 and 213 Wooster St.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT
CURTAIN
DRAPERIES.
62 inches wide; Satin finish both sides; very heavy; soft as down; all mode shades; superb to embroider for table or piano covers. Ask for
The "Fashion Drapery."
Price $1.10 per Yard.
FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART & CO.	New York.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.	"
LORD & TAYLOR	"
JOURNEAY & BURNHAM	Brooklyn.
F. LOESSER & CO.	"
JORDAN, MARSH & CO.	Boston.
CHANDLER & CO.	"
BURKE, FITZSIMONS, HONE & CO.	Rochester.
SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CARR	"
JOHN SHILLITO & CO.	Cincinnati.
STERLING & CO.	Cleveland.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.	Chicago.
WM. BARR SONS & CO.	St. Louis.

Insurance.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MORE MODERN HISTORY.

MUTUAL LIFE TACTICS.

MR. RICHARD A. MCCURDY, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, in his letter published in THE INDEPENDENT April 8th, makes the following extraordinary statements:

"THE INDEPENDENT, like other merchandise, is made to meet its market, and it is precisely because the Mutual Life is 'in a minority of *one*, with all the other life insurance companies of the country against it,' that those *other* companies furnish a market for thousands of copies of the regular and extra editions of the paper, with which the Mutual Life, being 'a minority of one,' will not compete.

"It is because, as is perfectly known to all persons in the business, the insurance columns of THE INDEPENDENT, like its financial columns, as shown above, whether disguised in editorial garb or clothed in the more easily discerned dress of 'business notices,' are purchasable and purchased by the column or the line, and 'all the other companies of the country' are liberal purchasers of those columns, for purposes of strife. It is to the pecuniary interest of THE INDEPENDENT to keep up that strife as long as it is paid to do so."

We now propose to show, by unimpeachable testimony, that when Vice-President McCurdy penned those lines he knew very well, by his experience in the reckless *mis*management of his own company, that what he wrote was a pure fabrication. He knew at that very moment that probably one of the most extraordinary efforts ever made to silence a newspaper in the honest expression of its own opinions was made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to THE INDEPENDENT. All this he knew, and we think it will soon appear that we have convicted Mr. McCurdy of deliberate falsehood, and that he knew most positively (when he charged that THE INDEPENDENT was "purchasable") that his own company, through one of its own authorized agents, had made a deliberate and carefully-considered attempt to silence THE INDEPENDENT in condemning the reckless *mis*management of his own Company by a direct proposal of patronage to the amount of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

He knew by this disgraceful and unsuccessful effort that THE INDEPENDENT was *not* "purchasable," and, what is more, he knew that no other life insurance company in the country, except his own, would dare propose thus recklessly, if not criminally, to squander its own money for the mere purpose of *silencing* a newspaper. He knew, also, that such a singular step could not possibly be sanctioned either by his own trustees or by a single one of his eighty thousand policyholders.

He knew that, while a judicious expenditure of money for advertising was both wise and proper, such a squandering of the assets of the Mutual Life in stopping the honest utterances of the press was a most reckless and dangerous, if not an *illegal*, method of doing business.

But he knew that the proposal of his Company, if accepted, would silence THE INDEPENDENT forever in regard to the Mutual Life, and hence the boldness and cunning in authorizing it to be made.

The enormous sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars was offered to this journal, as before stated, on condition that we would cease all criticism of The Mutual Life Insurance Company in its columns during the continuance of a certain contract, hereinafter named. We will leave the eighty thousand policyholders of that *mis*managed corporation to give the proper name to this monstrous proceeding. It may aid them all in coming to a proper decision by informing them that our Counsel calls this audacious step of the agent of the Mutual Life "an unblushing attempt at bribery."

Here we were honestly and persistently condemning that Company. We believed it to be in the wrong. We had no grievance with it or its officers, other than that of reckless *mis*management. It was a great institution and had given THE INDEPENDENT a very large amount of patronage—an amount some years nearly *double that ever given to us by any other life insurance company, either before or since.* We were on friendly relations with its officers. But we did not like its new rebate project, for we believed it to be a very dangerous experiment and one likely to end, some day, in the ruin of the Company. At this juncture the Company evidently thought, as it had falsely stated, that THE INDEPENDENT was a "purchasable" newspaper and that it could be *silenced* with money. It made a direct effort, through one of its agents, to do this, and the ignominious experiment ended in a miserable and disgraceful failure. Let us now give the facts in the case about the

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

On or about the first day of March last Mr. L. C. Hopkins, General Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the State of Ohio, called at the office of THE INDEPENDENT, stated that he had been having a personal conference with the officers of that institution in regard to advertising extensively in some *one* religious newspaper, and that it was finally concluded to open negotiations with THE INDEPENDENT. He had called, he said, *assuming* that, in case a liberal and satisfactory contract could be made with this journal, all criticisms of the Mutual Life and all hostility to that institution would at once cease. He said he had come to ask a friendly armistice between the Mutual Life and THE INDEPENDENT and a restoration of liberal business relations.

We stated to Mr. Hopkins, promptly and very plainly, that we should be glad to do business with the Mutual Life, to any extent, on our usual terms; but that we should continue our "criticisms" and our "hostility" so long as that Company adhered to its present reckless and unsafe methods of doing business. We had been opposed to its "rebate project" from the start, five years ago, and we should continue to oppose it to the bitter end, no matter whether we had the advertising patronage of the Mutual Life or not. That matter was settled. We said to Mr. Hopkins that we were on record as opposed to this rebate movement of the Mutual Life before it was made public; that all the other life insurance companies in the country, so far as we knew, were also opposed to it; that the ablest insurance actuaries and experts in the world had condemned it as unsafe; and that thousands of its own policyholders regarded the step it had taken as a stupendous blunder. We were interested in the Company as a policyholder. We had a right to our opinions and a perfect right to express them. We had repeatedly expressed them to its officers, and had urged them to stop, and return to its old and safe methods of doing business, and we could not and would not cease our criticisms, and much less approve of their reckless course. Mr. Hopkins then said: "We don't ask you to approve of our present methods of doing business or say one word in the praise of our company. We simply want you to let us alone, to be silent, to cease your opposition, to grant a friendly armistice, and stop pitching into us as you have done. That's all we want." We made the instant reply to all this talk that we would not move an inch from our position until the Mutual Life should back down from its "new rebate movement and return to the old standard rates of insurance." "Well," said Mr. Hopkins, "I believe things will all come out right. Certain changes in the Mutual Life I know are to be made before the year is out, and it will be a great mistake and a great shame for you to reject the business proposal I am now prepared to make. Besides," said he, "if you don't grant this armistice, you never will get any more business from us." "Then we won't have the business," we replied. "And, furthermore, Mr. Hopkins, why don't the Mutual Life withdraw its present advertising patronage? We are opposed to its business policy, have plainly condemned it; and yet they are now advertising in the paper and have been doing so all through this conflict, down to the present time. Let them stop at once, and be consistent. We should be glad to do business with that company; but we will not keep silent on that reckless rebate question." "But," said Mr. Hopkins, "things are to be settled with all the companies. I know what is going on. I know what I am talking about; and if you will now make peace with us, you will be on the right side, and all will be friendly with the Mutual Life in the future." He spoke of the pleasant business relations which had existed between him and ourselves personally for twenty-five years, and wanted those relations continued, he said, not only with us, "but with the future owners and conductors of THE INDEPENDENT when sickness, old age, or death shall make changes in its management." Mr. Hopkins was eloquent and pithy in all his remarks. We thought then that he had mistaken his vocation—that he should have been a lawyer or at least a member of Congress, instead of an agent of that *mis*managed corporation.

"Now," said Mr. Hopkins, "I want you to hear what I have to say about advertising." Our reply was: "We are willing, of course, to hear what you have to say; but there must be another party present, as a witness to the statements and proposals you have to make, and we will hear you on the assumption that what you say is true in regard to an early and amicable settlement between you and all the other life insurance companies, so that you can work together harmoniously." His answer was: "All right."

MORE EDITORIAL WRITING.

"We very likely may ask you, in case we make a large contract," said Mr. Hopkins, "to publish some able editorial articles, which we will furnish you, on the general subject of life insurance, which no other company could possibly object to." Such a proposal, it will be seen, at once looked very suspicious, for it was evidently intended to cover up the use of money named in the contract below.

"Now," said Mr. Hopkins, after these preliminary remarks, "I am prepared to make the following proposal." Here we took a pen and wrote down from his (Mr. Hopkins's) own lips the following words:

(*Copy of original, now in our possession.*)

"CONTRACT FOR ONE YEAR.

"$15,000 cash contract.

"$5,000 down.

"*Balance*:

"$5,000 1st of June.

"$5,000 1st of September.

"For this money advertising is to be given as wanted, at card rates. Satisfactory reading-matter will be published in insurance columns at reading notice rates.

"Publisher's notices will be given in regard to any corporation, with any particulars that may be fair and reasonable.

"5,000 two-page extras per week.

"If matters are all adjusted satisfactorily, peace and good-will is to be re-established and nothing to appear in the paper against the Company on any old matter."

We asked Mr. Hopkins if he had anything more to say. He said: No. We told him we could not give this proposal, or any proposal from the Mutual Life, one single thought so long as the rebate question remained unsettled. We stated that, being a policyholder in other companies, we wanted peace and harmony restored and all the life insurance companies united on a friendly basis, as formerly. Mr. Hopkins then said: "You ought not to throw away such a splendid opportunity as this to make $15,000; and, besides," said he, "if you don't come now to some friendly understanding with the Mutual Life, you will have that company always your enemy. You will never get any more business from us, and you will lose tens of thousands of dollars by it, and gain nothing either."

"We want you to stop criticising the Mutual Life," said Mr. Hopkins, "for one year. Can't you do that? You are not obliged to continue this hostility, and why not stop now?"

Our prompt reply to Mr. Hopkins, as he will very well remember, was: "Your company has not got patronage or money enough to silence THE INDEPENDENT. It will continue to condemn that institution so long as it adheres to its present unsafe methods of doing business and so long as we believe it to be in the wrong." "No, sir!" we added, and in no very soft language. "The principles of THE INDEPENDENT are not for sale to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for all the millions it has in its treasury." That seemed to end the $15,000 proposal, and Mr. Hopkins left the office.

MORE FRIENDLY CALLS.

Mr. Hopkins continued his calls from time to time, and on every occasion pressed us to make the $15,000 contract, assuring us at each interview that "all differences among the insurance companies would soon be settled, and that there need not, therefore, be any delay in making this business contract."

All this time conferences were being held in regard to harmonizing the differences and settling matters between all the life insurance companies, the particulars of which we gave last week.

We should say here that, becoming more and more suspicious of the dangerous and apparently desperate movements of the Mutual Life, and more and more convinced of the wisdom and safety of our own position, it was privately agreed in the office that no proposals whatever should be entertained by THE INDEPENDENT from the Mutual Life unless the same were made in writing, and that, if Mr. Hopkins called again on this subject, he must understand that point very distinctly, and he must also show us written authority to act for the Mutual Life. This decision was given to Mr. Hopkins when he next called at our office. His answer was, "All right," and added that he would get the written authority to act, and would make a proposal which he believed we would at once accept, without waiting the action of the insurance companies in regard to the settlement of the rebate question.

Mr. Hopkins called at the office March 8th, 1880, and presented to us the following remarkable document, signed, it will be seen, by Richard A. McCurdy, *Vice-President*, and legally binding the Mutual Life to fulfill *any* contract Mr. Hopkins might make:

RICHARD A. MCCURDY'S LETTER.

"MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, March 8th, 1880.

"L. C. HOPKINS, ESQ.:

"*Dear Sir*:—You have taken so warm and active an interest in endeavoring to induce a cessation of the unfair attacks on this company by THE INDEPENDENT that we think it only right to say that any advertising contract you may make for that purpose will, in case of your death or resignation of your agency, be assumed and continued by us.

"Yours truly,

"RICHARD A. MCCURDY,
"*Vice-President*."

[*Copy.*]

"NEW YORK, March 8th, 1880.

"I hereby certify that I have compared the inclosed with the original letter, and that it is an exact copy of the same.

"H. S. CHANDLER, *Notary Public*."

Mr. Hopkins then stated that he was prepared to settle matters at once with us, all the while assuring us that the "differences among the life companies would no doubt soon be settled." He was again told, for the fortieth time, that no contract could be made with THE INDEPENDENT "until the rebate question with the Mutual Life *was* settled." Mr. Hopkins said "I am sure that will be all right," and insisted on then making the contract, as he "very much wanted to leave town."

The offer of $15,000 was again made and its acceptance urged. Having just at this time heard of a very large offer, said to have been made to silence another journal, we became more and more convinced of the corruption and rottenness of the Mutual Life. Yet further to convince ourselves that this proposal to silence THE INDEPENDENT was nothing more nor less than an attempt at bribery, and in order to test the correctness of our suspicions, we intimated to Mr. Hopkins that his Company might perhaps be willing to pay us thirty thousand dollars. He left our office. In fifteen minutes, or less, he returned, and at once said that the Company would make a contract for thirty thousand dollars, showing most conclusively that the *mis*managers of the Mutual Life were willing to pay $15,000, $30,000, or, apparently, *any* amount of money to silence THE INDEPENDENT.

Instead of immediately rejecting this contract, which was larger than the Mu-

qual Life or any other company had ever made with us, we were determined now to get absolute proof of this corrupt offer. So we took down in writing from his lips the verbal proposal as made by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins then took these points, and with his own hand wrote out and handed to us the formal contract he desired then to make for the Mutual Life, which contract reads as follows:

A BIG CONTRACT.

"NEW YORK, March 8th, 1880.

"HENRY C. BOWEN, *Publisher* INDEPENDENT:

"*Dear Sir*:—I ask you to make with me, and I hereby agree to make with you, the following contract for advertising and printing during the years 1880 and 1881 to the amount of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), payable $5,000 in cash and $5,000 at the commencement of each fourth month hereafter, until the entire sum shall have been paid. In consideration of this sum, I ask that you print for me 5,000 two-page extras, to be ordered each week, and one hundred lines of reading-matter or advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT each week, and that the same be continued for one hundred successive weeks, at the stipulated sum of three hundred dollars ($300) per week, payable as above specified. In case I do not wish the 100 lines of reading-matter or advertising matter in your paper each week, or the 5,000 two-page extras, these quantities may be deferred, and the amounts be aggregated as I may suggest thereafter. As a further consideration for such payment, you hereby agree to an armistice as to attacks upon the Mutual Life and suspension of expressions of disapprobation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the period above named and while this contract is to last."

"NEW YORK, March 9th, 1880.

"I hereby certify that the within is an exact copy of the original, as this day compared by me.

"H. S. CHANDLER, *Notary Public*."

"CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

"Clarence W. Bowen being duly sworn, deposes and says that the original paper of which the within is a copy is in the handwriting of L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, O.

"CLARENCE W. BOWEN."

"Sworn before me, this 9th day of March, 1880.

"H. S. CHANDLER, *Notary Public*."

This astonishing proposal to pay $30,000 to THE INDEPENDENT for advertising and printing, on condition that it would at once suspend all criticism of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was held until a certified copy could be taken by a notary public and an extra affidavit given as to the perfect accuracy of the same, when said contract was immediately rejected and handed back to Mr. Hopkins. Such a cool and persistent attempt to silence a newspaper in the utterance of its honest opinions we do not believe has ever had a parallel in the history of journalism.

Vice-President McCurdy says, over his own signature (in a letter we published from his pen April 8th), that THE INDEPENDENT is "purchasable," but that *his* virtuous company "will not compete" with others "as liberal purchasers of its columns." The facts we have given prove exactly the opposite, and show most conclusively that the monstrous efforts made by the authorized agent of the Mutual Life, backed up with $30,000 in greenbacks, did not meet with success in proving THE INDEPENDENT "purchasable." Whether this was intended as a Napoleonic attempt of the Mutual Life to "compete" *alone* with all the "other life insurance companies in the country" for the control of a public journal, we leave to the judgment of the public.

It should not be forgotten that such a fabrication in regard to THE INDEPENDENT would not have been concocted by Mr. McCurdy had he dreamed that we had taken the precaution to secure sworn copies of the base proposals made to us. We happen to have in this case, as in all others relating to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, something to meet the assertions of Mr. McCurdy, which will stand either in a court of justice or in the safer and larger court of public opinion.

Another point should not be overlooked. If the Mutual Life Insurance Company is willing to pay THE INDEPENDENT $30,000 to silence its truthful criticisms, what a vast sum it must be willing to distribute among its friends who ignorantly praise its reckless and blundering *mis*management.

PERSONAL ATTACKS.

The Mutual Life has chosen it own method of defense; has gone entirely outside of the limits of fair discussion, and seen fit to make a bitter personal attack, and, finally, to declare that THE INDEPENDENT was a "purchasable" newspaper. We have now proved, we think, that the efforts of its own agent to purchase the silence of this journal have resulted in a monstrous and disgraceful failure, and will leave the officers and *mis*-managers of that institution to deal with the facts in the case as they like, assuring them that THE INDEPENDENT will not cease to condemn—even for $30,000, or any other sum—its "reckless *mis*-management," so long as the same is continued.

We have shown by its own figures, in its last annual statement, that the Mutual Life was steadily reducing its *financial strength*, and was thereby putting in peril the interests of all its policyholders.

We have charged TREASON on the part of one of its own officers, in his recent "editorial" denunciation of the Mutual Life, and we have the documents in hand to prove it. To this charge there is no answer and none can be given. We now bring to the doors of that *mis*-managed corporation the charge of a base attempt, through its agent, to use $30,000 to silence a newspaper, which it malignantly declared was a "purchasable" newspaper, the columns of which, it asserted, are purchased by other life insurance companies, "for the purposes of strife." When the Mutual Life Insurance Company shall answer our explicit and proven statements and charges, we shall be ready to discuss, *if forced to do so*, any outside personal matters it may choose to introduce to the public: such, for instance, as relate to the income tax of one of its officers; or the illegal restoration, after death, of a long-lapsed policy, issued by the Mutual Life to a relative of one of its officers; or to the payment of a large sum of money to settle with a newspaper editor; or to the mysterious method adopted in winding up the late "Widows' and Orphans' Life Insurance Company," with which an officer of the Mutual Life had something to do; or to its own expertness in copyrighting certain legislative testimony—now in our possession; or to any other important matters outside of this discussion.

SOME FACTS.

A PERSON insured in a co-operative company takes nothing if he fails to continue payments of the amounts assessed upon him; but if he ceases payments on the regular insurance plan, he is entitled to a paid-up policy for the value of his overpayments.

The older are favored at the expense of the younger in co-operative insurance; yet the advantage which appears in favor of the older over the same ages in regular life insurance does not exceed an ordinary first dividend of surplus.

Calculations will show that the average cost of co-operative insurance for all ages, exclusive of admission fees and extras, is $44.42 for $1,000; while in the regular life insurance companies, including everything and without deductions for dividends, it will be $38.74.—*Insurance Chronicle.*

Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1880 (par values)	$33,804,961 13
Liabilities (Mass. Standard)	31,448,716 03
Surplus, including dividends of 1880	$2,355,515 10
Surplus on New York Standard (par values)	$4,506,168 10

DIRECTORS.

Lewis C. Grover, Henry McFarlan, J. R. Pearson,
Joseph A. Halsey, R. C. Miller, R. A. Strong,
Amzi Dodd, O. L. Baldwin, Theodore Macknet,
F. T. Frelinghuysen, William Clark, Edward H. Wright.

OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, *President.*
JAMES R. PEARSON, *Vice-President.*
EDWARD L. DOBBINS, *Secretary.*
THEODORE MACKNET, *Treasurer*

1850. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1880.

MANHATTAN LIFE

Assets Jan. 1st, 1880	$10,049,156 60
Surplus over all liabilities	1,849,660 00
Amount of insurance in force	38,333,000 00
Ratio of assets, $123 to each $100 of liability.	

INSURANCE COMPANY

Non-participating policies issued (at low rates) giving low unvarying cost of insurance and buying insurance—not dividends.

OF NEW YORK.

Agents Wanted. HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Pres. J. L. HALSEY, Sec.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, } Ass't Sec's.

MASSACHUSETTS
Non-Forfeiture Law.

Insurance paid in many cases to the families of deceased policyholders years after they had allowed their policies to lapse. Those persons who have taken policies with other companies, and, by failure to pay premiums when due and in consequence of reverses in business, have been compelled to forfeit their insurance, will not fail to appreciate the SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES offered by this Company.

Send for the circulars of

THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

THE

NATIONAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE U. S. OF A.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OFFICE
(where the business of the Company is conducted),
157 to 163 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Cash Capital (full paid) $1,000,000

THE LARGEST CASH CAPITAL OF ANY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

A STRONG STOCK COMPANY.

DIRECTORS:

J. ALDER ELLIS, President.	ANSON STAGER.
CHAS. H. ANTES, Secretary.	MATTHEW LAFLIN.
VAN H. HIGGINS.	CHAS. HITCHCOCK.
ADAM S. PRATT.	ROBERT LAW.
THOS. B. BRYAN.	C. G. HAMMOND.
	GEO. H. LAFLIN.
	BENJ. V. PAGE.

ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

CHAS. P. GRIFFIN, *Manager.*

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT,
January 1st, 1880.

ASSETS.

United States bonds (market value)	$257,028 13
City and town bonds (market value)	182,705 06
Corporate stocks (market value)	16,125 00
Loans secured by collaterals (market value of securities $477,892 70)	892,699 08
Loans secured by first mortgages on real estate (property mortgaged originally appraised at $4,003,443 00)	1,862,466 80
Real estate owned by the Co. appraised by the Illinois Ins. Dep., in 1879, at	1,001,754 00
Cash in banks and in office	119,643 80
Loans secured by policies of this Co. in force (reserve on policies $78,854 00)	35,917 35
Interest and rents accrued (net)	74,298 99
Premiums, deferred and uncollected (net)	53,177 44
Bills receivable and ledger balances	7,643 71
Office furniture and commuted commissions	14,540 00
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1880	$4,016,999 26

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, or reinsurance fund, on all insurance obligations—Am. Ex. at 6 pr. ct., as stipulated in this Co.'s policies (net)	$2,548,899 42
Death claims reported, but not due (net)	77,308 65
Total Liabilities, Jan 1st, 1880	$2,626,208 07
Surplus, being security additional to reserve	**$1,390,791 19**
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, Jan. 1st, 1878, 148 per ct.	
" " " " Jan. 1st, 1879, 150 "	
" " " " Jan. 1st, 1880, 153 "	

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE EXCELLENT IN QUALITY, AS WELL AS AMPLE IN QUANTITY, AND THE SURPLUS IS INCREASING EACH YEAR.

Definite Policy Contracts, at Low Rates of Premium, with Perfect Security.

KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets,	$6,000,000
Surplus, over	750,000

SAVINGS BANK POLICIES A SPECIALTY

JOHN A. NICHOLS, President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Counsel.
CHAS. M. HIBBARD, Actuary.
ALLAN P. NICHOLS, Cashier.
JOHN B. POWELL, Manager of Agencies for New York State.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office, No. 119 BROADWAY.

FIFTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1880.

CASH CAPITAL	$3,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	1,841,438 00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	248,764 81
Net Surplus	1,320,785 30
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,410,988 11

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

HELD IN THE UNITED STATES AVAILABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LOSSES BY FIRE AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF POLICYHOLDERS OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Cash in Banks	$233,299 29	Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities $543,592 00)	418,670 00
Bonds and Mortgages, being First Lien on Real Estate (worth $4,171,400)	1,866,653 00	Interest due on 1st January, 1880	54,870 66
United States Stocks (market value)	3,184,125 00	Balance in hands of Agents	154,114 87
Bank Stocks, " "	200,762 50	Real Estate	54,125 91
State and Municipal Bonds (market value)	237,859 50	Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	6,507 38
Total			$6,410,988 11

T. B. GREENE, EDW. H. AHERN, } Ass't Sec's. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres. D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

OF INTEREST TO

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Men of experience in this business, who can show a successful record, will do well to correspond with Mr. E. W. Scott, Superintendent of Agencies of the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

It is confidently believed that there is no company in the country for which an agent can work with more profit to himself.

1st. Because it makes liberal contracts, and always lives up to them.

2d. Because it is a firmly established and permanent institution. Its assets securely invested and its immense cash surplus guarantee to every agent who has renewal commissions running the security and permanence of his contract.

3d. Because its managers are constantly on the alert, and give their workers in the field ample material and every facility for the successful prosecution of their business.

4th. Because the agent can offer an incontestable policy, thus furnishing *absolute indemnity* to the insurer.

5th. Because he can offer a simple and concise policy, containing no unreasonable conditions.

6th. Because he can guarantee that every equitable claim will be settled promptly and in full. [The Society paid in 1879 nearly five million dollars in death claims, dividends, etc., and closed the year *without a single contested claim on its books.*]

7th. Because of the Society's Tontine Savings Fund policies, many of which are being settled in 1880, on a basis showing larger profits than any other company can exhibit on policies extending over the same period.

8th. Because the Equitable is a progressive company. Its new issues for 1879 amounted to $26,500,000, being an increase in one year of more than five million dollars.

9th. Because it is the most popular company in existence, and one with which the public are ready to insure.

CONTINENTAL

(FIRE)

Insurance Company.

This Company conducts its business under the New York Safety Fund Law.

Offices Continental Buildings, { 100 Broadway, New York; Cor. Court and Montague Streets and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Reserve for Reinsurance of Outstanding Risks	1,132,518 32
Reserve, representing all other claims and undivided profits	246,351 16
Cash Capital	1,000,000 00
Unallotted Surplus (reserved for contingencies)	65,000 00
Net Surplus	1,046,319 28
Gross Assets, January, 1880	$3,478,188 76

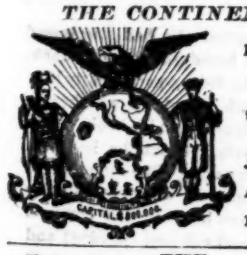
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

United States Bonds at market value	$1,020,810 00
State and other Bonds and Stocks	317,827 00
Cash on hand	240,683 58
Demand Loans (on Stocks and Bonds, worth $372,342 50)	235,235 00
Mortgage Loans (on Real Estate, worth $2,171,725)	673,600 00
Real Estate, office buildings in New York and Brooklyn	677,500 00
Premiums due—unpaid and in course of collection	150,399 58
Interest and Rents accrued	42,130 60

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
B. C. TOWNSEND, Secretary A. D. A. M. KIRBY, Secretary L. D.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, General Agent. C. H. DUTCHER, Sec'y Brooklyn Department.
F. C. MOORE, Agency Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL



LIFE Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD CONN.
ASSETS, $3,423,783.16
SURPLUS, $379,602.61.
JAS. S. PARSONS, President.
A. S. WISCHESTER, Vice-President.
R. E. BEECHER, Secretary.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK, January 24th, 1880.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1879.

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,699,066 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879	1,671,981 91
Total Amount of Marine Premiums	$5,371,048 49
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	3,875,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,524,331 04
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$80,736 77
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$8,875,578 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,907,500 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,522,926 35
Cash in Bank	231,455 16
Total Amount of Assets	$12,437,739 51

Six per Cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

Fifty per Cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ROBERT L. STUART,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
WM. STURGIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	PETER V. KING,
ROYAL PHELPS,	THOMAS R. CODDINGTON,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	HORACE K. THURBER,
C. A. HAND,	A. A. RAVEN,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, *2d Vice-President.*
A. A. RAVEN, *3d Vice-President.*

The largest amount of Life Insurance at the smallest outlay.

THE PROVIDENT

SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office, Western Union Building, New York.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.
WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

YEARLY RENEWABLE POLICIES.

The yearly renewable policy is a contract at once simple, safe, and inexpensive. The protection of life insurance is furnished for the whole of life or as long as needed, at actual current cost, each year by itself. Large accumulations in the hands of the company are thus rendered unnecessary and the policyholder never has at risk more than the actual cost of one year's insurance.

In this way the dangers and defects of the old system are avoided and the protection of life insurance is offered upon a plan as simple, fair, and just as is a contract of fire insurance.

Send for Circulars, giving rates and full explanations.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. ☜

UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company,

Nos. 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadway cor. Warren Street.

INCORPORATED 1850.

CASH ASSETS,

$4,874,947.01.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued.

JAMES BUELL, *President.*
C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.* GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary.*

1825. *1880.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Cash Capital	$400,000 00
Reinsurance and all Liabilities	804,038 88
Surplus	807,073 23
	$2,011,112 11

JOHN DEVEREAUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. JOHN L. THOMSON, Ass't Sec.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE

Insurance Company,

OFFICE Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1st, 1879 - - - $36,213,457 61

Less deduction to cover decrease in value of U. S. Bonds and other assets	$135,966 93
	$36,077,490 68

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$6,382,875 25	
Less deferred premiums, January 1st, 1879	379,839 09	$6,003,036 16
Interest and rents	2,889,875 93	
Less interest accrued, January 1st, 1879	306,225 93	$2,083,650 00—$8,086,686 16
		$44,114,176 84

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same	$1,569,854 22	
Endowments matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same	1,015,356 22	
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on canceled policies	2,236,379 97	
Taxes and reinsurances	173,606 64	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees	626,253 30	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc	307,392 81	$5,923,745 16
		$38,185,431 68

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$1,961,701 48	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value $14,356,192 94)	13,544,671 96	
Real estate	4,974,573 68	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $14,287,000 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	15,313,278 93	
Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value $1,300,000)	850,000 00	
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,160,000)	621,403 02	
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1880	367,989 02	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $330,000; included in liabilities)	211,625 23	
Agents' balances	22,199 23	
Accrued interest on investments January 1st, 1880	317,989 11	$38,185,431 68

* *A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*

Excess of market value of securities over cost	811,520 98
CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1880	**$38,996,952 66**

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1880	$225,662 64	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc	213,271 31	
Matured endowments, due and unpaid	32,780 96	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	34,016,340 82	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4-per-cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	1,371,482 18	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	16,543 25	$35,876,581 18
Divisible surplus, at 4 per cent		3,120,371 48
		$38,996,952 66

Surplus, Estimated by the New York State Standard at 4 1-2 per Cent., over $7,000,000 00

From the undivided surplus of $3,120,371.48 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 5,524 policies have been issued, insuring $17,098,173.

Number of Policies in Force:	Jan. 1st, 1876, 44,661. Jan. 1st, 1877, 45,421. Jan. 1st, 1878, 45,605. Jan. 1st, 1879, 45,005. Jan. 1st, 1880, 45,705.	Amount at Risk:	1876, $126,182,119. 1877, 127,748,473. 1878, 127,901,887. 1879, 125,282,144. 1880, 127,417,763.
Death-claims paid:	1875, $1,524,815. 1876, 1,547,648. 1877, 1,638,128. 1878, 1,667,676. 1879, 1,569,854.	Income from Interest	1875, $1,870,658. 1876, 1,906,950. 1877, 1,897,457. 1878, 1,948,665. 1879, 2,033,650.
Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.:	Jan. 1st, 1876, $2,499,654. Jan. 1st, 1877, 2,626,816. Jan. 1st, 1878, 2,664,144. Jan. 1st, 1879, 2,811,436. Jan. 1st, 1880, 3,120,371.		

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THE INDEPENDENT

FOR 1880.

AT no period since the great panic of 1873 have the prospects of THE INDEPENDENT been so promising, or its subscription-list increased *so rapidly*, or its cash receipts for subscriptions and advertising been so large as during the past year. With these facts before us, we have determined that no stop shall be made in our onward movement, and we therefore invite public attention to our NEW TERMS FOR 1880, as follows:

One subscription one year, in advance	$3.00
One subscription two years, in advance	5.00
One subscription with one NEW subscriber, both in advance, in one remittance	5.00
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Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

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We ask every old subscriber, on renewing his subscription, to invite at least one person to join him in ordering the paper. In almost every city, town, or village it would be a very easy matter, we think, for any one to secure four *new names*—making, with his own, five in all—in order to get our lowest club rates—viz., $2.00 per annum. If *all* will make this simple effort, our subscription-list will be immensely increased during the present year.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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1880.

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Old and Young.

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

BY NEWELL WOOLSEY WELLS.

HAZEL eyes grown tired with wonder,
Weary lids dropt down;
Gleaming pearls that peer from under
Smiling lips left half-asunder,
Dimpling checks nut-brown:
"Ah! my darling, sure God's blessing
Crowns me as I pray."
Thus, the golden locks caressing
Yesterday.

Two dark eyes unheeding, whether
Kissed by shade or light;
Two wee hands clasped close together,
As the snow-drops on the heather,
Oh! so cold and white:
"Ah! my sweet, God-given, God-taken,
Would that I might die."
Thus, my heart To-day, grief-shaken,
Faithlessly.

PROF. HEXAMETER'S PLOT.

BY F. B. STANFORD.

A LITTLE man, with stooping shoulders, a large face, strikingly broad, fringed with straggling gray beard, keen gray eyes, and a bald head, that would be conspicuous in church or among any number of people, wherever assembled—such would probably be the chief characteristics one would notice about Prof. Hexameter, on first seeing him. When he talked, it would be observed that a kindly smile took immediate possession of his features, that the thoughts came faster than he could express them, and that he was excitable and nervous. One could not be very long in his society, either, without discovering that he was one of the simplest and purest of men, as well as a walking encyclopædia of facts. The new students at Polyglot University usually watched the unfolding of his eccentricities a week or more with wonder and amusement; then, as he was quite sure by that time to have trodden on the dignity of each and all of them and extinguished a portion, at least, of whatever conceit they individually might entertain, he was generally heartily disliked. A reaction, though, always set in before a month, when these newcomers were certain to be as emphatic in their declarations of genuine regard for "Old Hexy" as were all of the initiated. He had found out a way somehow—probably by his extra goodness of heart—to make every student his personal friend. Then it seemed to come natural to him to act as father to them all, and to be interested in the welfare of each, and to help him over difficulties, not only by timely counsel, but very frequently by generous pecuniary loans. The dear, kindly old man! can any student who ever recited to him forget his noble, earnest teachings, his informal morning conversations with the classes, or his mirth-provoking oddities? Who will estimate how much it was worth to hear him scan the choruses in the Greek tragedies or express his enthusiastic admiration of Plato? And his extraordinary maneuver, every other moment, of balancing himself on one foot and rubbing the back of his head with the tails of an old-fashioned coat, while struggling convulsively to think of a word, is a scene, as the reporters would say, that must have been witnessed to be appreciated. That such a man should lay a plot, deep and intricate, against any human soul—at the first suspicion of it the entire University held its breath with a broad smile of surprise, and then burst into a shout of laughter.

Some one or other, however, said that it was a fact; which in the end it certainly proved to be. Prof. Hexameter and Prof. Percival, the instructor in Latin, it soon began to be whispered about, were not on the best terms. They continued to treat each other very civilly, to be sure; they were even frequently seen coming to the recitations together, as they had been accustomed to do many years; but it was reported that at Faculty meetings they clashed so seriously that very often important considerations were disastrously disturbed. Prof. Percival was a dozen years younger, perhaps, than Prof. Hexameter; a very tall and a very spare man. One student had asserted that he was a living representative of the triumph of mind over matter. It was only on rare occasions that he had ever been known to laugh, and he seldom condescended to conversation. His dignity clothed him impenetrably, like a coat of mail, and it was generally believed that his bump of self-esteem was among the largest the century has produced. A year previous to the time we have in mind, he had published in one of the leading quarterlies an extended paper on the Greek accent, which had brought him into notice among learned philologists and increased his own opinion of his merits as a scholar to such a degree that he could not restrain his desire now and then to criticise Prof. Hexameter's statements respecting various matters pertaining to Greek grammar. One of the tutors even hinted that he had been present when Prof. Percival vouchsafed to correct Prof. Hexameter's pronunciation, and had witnessed the discomfiture of the old professor and the terrible look which for a moment took possession of his face. For more than thirty years Prof. Hexameter's right to be an authority on the Greek language and literature had never been questioned in the University; and it was afterward ascertained that on the night following this last event a light was burning in his study until an exceptionally late hour. To be explicit, little Jack Percival saw it, when he brought home Miss Nellie, the Professor's pretty niece, from a party, that had not broken up till near morning.

Sitting in his favorite easy-chair, before a drowsy open fire, Prof. Haxameter had given himself up to repose and a little quiet thought, after Mrs. Hexameter had retired. He had been reading Schlegel on "The Philosophy of Life," and had left the book open at this passage, which was marked:

"In the thinking soul is comprised the reason which distinguishes, combines, and infers, no less than the fancy which devises, invents, and suggests. Standing in the center between the two, the thinking soul embraces both faculties. But it also forms the turning-point of transition between the understanding and the will, and, as the connecting link, fills up the gulf which otherwise would lie between and divide the two. It comprises, also, all sorts and degrees of conceptions, from the absolutely necessary, precisely definite, and permanently unchangeable, down to those which arise and pass away half involuntarily—from those in no degree clearly developed up to those which have been advanced to the highest clearness of the understanding—those which are witnessed with a calm indifference, and those also which excite a gentle longing or kindle a burning resolve."

The clock on the mantle-piece told off one hour after another, with its musical stroke; the study lamp grew dim; the fire dropped low in the grate; but the Professor was oblivious to everything objective. The flutter and flurry of Jack Percival and Miss Nellie taking leave of each other on the piazza outside his window, nay, even Jack's squeaking boots, as he stole away, and Nellie's rustling silk on the stairs, did not rouse him. How many times he took Prof. Percival's mental organization apart that night will never be known, nor the number of consecutive chains of reasoning he carried on, without finding conclusions; but in the morning at breakfast it was apparent to Mrs. Hexameter that something was weighing heavily on his mind.

"I hope there is nothing unpleasant about the chocolate, dear," she said, gently.

"Nothing in the least, Sophronia. It is quite delicious, as usual." In fact, he had no comments to express respecting the breakfast except that he thought it desirable to advise the butcher, when he next cut the steak, to try to describe a plane surface, instead of a curve.

Miss Nellie fancied she had displeased him by coming home so late with Jack, whom she knew he did not particularly like. Her Aunt, though, wondered whether he had become perplexed with his book, "The Euphony of Vowels," which he had been so many years preparing. She remembered that, while writing the chapters pointing out the distinction between the common dialect of the Greeks (ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος) and the purer Attic, he had acted in a very singular manner. Possibly something similar was the cause of his anxiety now. Before many minutes, however, Prof Hexameter became aware that, for one reason or

another, the silence was growing painful to his wife and niece.

"I hope the party last night was a pleasant one, Nellie, my dear," he said, looking up hurriedly and coloring, as though he was sure they had fathomed his thoughts.

"It was very pleasant, indeed," Nellie answered, with a smile and a little burst of relief. "But I am sorry I came home so late and disturbed you, Uncle."

"Oh! never mind me. I don't— Why, was I up when you returned?"

Mrs. Hexameter saw a chance now to begin to investigate. "Yes, dear, I am afraid you were writing too late last night?" she said, inquiringly.

"No, Sophronia. I wasn't writing at all." The top of his bald head began to grow very red, as it had a habit of doing whenever he was any confused. "I was thinking."

"Something is troubling you, Jethro? You look worried."

"I have been thinking, Sophronia, that Prof. Percival ought to be taken down—taken down flat."

"Why, dear, really, what is the matter?" Mrs. Hexameter asked, surprised and a little frightened, too, to see the Professor's flushed face and determined expression.

"I mean that I have concluded to convince Prof. Percival of Confucius's principle: that to know that we know what we know and to know that we do not know what we do not know is true knowledge."

"I trust you will consider calmly whatever you say to him, Jethro," she said, after a moment. "You know he is very sensitive."

"But, Sophronia—" He rubbed his face and head nervously with the napkin. "If—if you will give me the watering-pot and the syringe, I think I will go out and attend to those strawberry plants."

Whenever the Professor, while at home, felt his emotions threatening to master him, he immediately beat a retreat to the garden in the rear of the house, and spent his nervous energy there either in drowning the shrubs and plants with rain-water or by killing the bugs that injured them, with a poison he squirted through an old-fashioned pewter syringe. On the present occasion he was in such haste that he forgot to put on any hat, and Mrs. Hexameter had that excuse for following him with one. So Miss Nellie in a few minutes was left to finish her breakfast alone. Her appetite quite deserted her, though. What in the world did it all mean? she asked herself, toying thoughtfully with the grounds left in her tea-cup. Prof. Percival was Jack's father, and any ill-feeling between her uncle and him would be ever so unpleasant for Jack and her. She looked up at the clock and considered a moment. If she went immediately down-town to her dressmaker's, with whom she had an appointment that morning, perhaps she would meet Jack on his way to his first recitation. He would know just what to do to keep any trouble from happening. He always knew what was best.

Tripping up to her room, Nellie arranged her crimps under a bewitching little hat, and donned herself in a walking suit in no time. Then she pinned at her throat a rose-bud, which she clipped from a vine across the window, and, after taking a parting look in the glass, hurried away. Any one watching her, as she walked down the street in the sunshine, bright and fresh as the morning itself, would not have been surprised that a half dozen or more fellow seniors envied Jack Percival right heartily, as he left them to hasten over to meet her.

"Oh! Jack," she said, hardly above a whisper, when he had taken her little hand, "something dreadful is going to happen."

Jack had been smiling; but his face became as solemn as mourning instantly. "Why, Nellie, what can be the—"

"It isn't anything really awful. I didn't mean that," seeing that he apprehended nothing short of some great calamity. "But Uncle is dreadfully offended with your father, and he means to quarrel with him, I think."

Jack laughed. If Nellie had nothing more horrible than that to tell him, he could bear it. Taking a little bundle she held, he walked along with her a short distance, and in a moment or two the subject was changed to the pleasant incidents of the party the past night. Unimportant, though, as these few minutes might have been considered by either Jack or Nellie, in the end the meeting of these two just at this particular time proved important to the carrying out of the plot Prof. Hexameter finally planned. After leaving Nellie and directing his steps toward the University again, Jack fell to wondering what could have passed unpleasantly between Prof. Hexameter and his father. He knew his father preferred that he should not be in love with Nellie; but it had never occurred to him before that it was because he had any ill-feeling against her uncle. Ten to one, if they should fall out, there would be some disagreeable injunctions or something of the kind, which might have to be broken; for as for giving Nellie up, of course, that was out of the question, even if the entire Faculty had a pitched battle and the college should be annihilated.

As soon as he turned into the main avenue that led to the University buildings, Jack saw Prof. Hexameter, some distance ahead, jogging on at his usual pace, with a text-book or two under his arm and his head down. Shortly he perceived his father, also, come out from a side street, a few rods beyond Prof. Hexameter, and cross to their side of the avenue. In a twinkling the old professor of Greek stepped behind a large tree, which hid him from Prof. Percival's view, and pretended to be examining something in the tall hedge close at hand. Jack gave a low whistle of surprise and slackened his speed. Here was a fine scene, certainly. When two honorable ancients like these quarreled, what was the world coming to? There were probably not a dozen mornings during the college year that his father and Prof. Hexameter did not meet and walk to the chapel together. So, putting what Nellie had told him with the scene that was now transpiring, Jack made up his mind that nothing short of a tornado was gathering.

Prof. Hexameter looked neither to right nor left, nor behind. He only watched, around the side of his friendly tree, Prof. Percival's tall, slim figure, striding up the avenue. When it got sufficiently in advance, he came out from his hiding-place and went on as before. Never till then had he been able to understand the naturally depraved nature of man. He began to feel as though he were Nero, Domitian, and Catiline all in one; such had been the evil purposes he had been harboring against Prof. Percival. The plot that had been tantalizing him half the night and all the morning with its vague outline now fairly skulked behind his conscientious scruples, and he drew a long breath of relief. If any opportunity offered during the day to do Prof. Percival a good turn, he meant to do it with all his might. He even threw up his head and struck into a brisk walk, with the intention of overtaking his brother professor immediately; but it was too late. Prof. Percival had nearly reached the chapel. Had it turned out otherwise, there would, in all probability, have been nothing further to relate. As it was, it must be confessed that Prof. Hexameter had hardly shut himself up in his study after dinner before he was again the prey to thoughts akin to intrigue and conspiracy. While walking up and down the floor, one idea got so much the better of his good-nature and reason that he even laughed demoniacally. "I don't think I could hit on anything better, if I thought a week," he said, rubbing his hands together. "There! It will do him good, it will really do him good to be taken down a peg!" With this determination, Prof. Hexameter pulled out from his book-shelves six or seven stout volumes of the Latin classics, a couple of plethoric lexicons, and then went to work glancing over the pages of each for some passages or words that he remembered to have met in the course of his reading. Whenever he found these, he copied them on a sheet of paper, and also indulged in a quiet chuckle. So he went on turning rapidly the leaves of one book after another, copying, washing his hands with imaginary soap, and laughing to himself, until he had filled several sheets of note-paper and the whole of the afternoon had slipped away. Sitting back then in his chair, exhausted, and revolving his little plan, or plot, over in his mind, he found that, notwithstanding the capital idea that he had hit on, there were two or three minor difficulties which remained to be conquered by logical thought before it could be successfully carried out. In the first place— It is just here, however, that attention should be give to a little scheme Jack Percival had already in hand, which at the proper time—so mysteriously do affairs in the world frequently come about—was to help Prof. Hexameter at a bound over at least the greatest of his drawbacks.

It chanced that about the time Prof. Hexameter had sought the seclusion of his study Prof. Percival also retired to his, in company with his son. By his extra-dignified bearing and a slight twitching of his mouth, Jack concluded that "something was coming." Nor was he mistaken, for, after motioning Jack very formally to a seat in a strait-backed chair, the Professor rubbed his spectacles some moments, adjust them on his nose, and said, sternly:

"Sir, you will oblige me hereafter by remaining away from Prof. Hexameter's house."

Jack stroked a baby moustache nervously and looked blankly across the room at a bust of Homer. The old gentleman, he decided, had seen Prof. Hexameter dodge behind that tree.

"It is ridiculous, sir, for a young man like you to be so infatuated with a pretty girl. At your age I was ambitious of achieving a name and position among men, sir, before giving my time up to such relaxation. Read Dr. Johnson's biography and see what Boswell states he had accomplished before he was nineteen years old. Read—read—why, read anything, and you will know more than you do now, sir. How do you suppose I could occupy the important chair that I do in this University or have gained admittance to three learned societies, if I had wasted my college-terms in love with anybody or anything?"

Jack continued to look over silently at old Homer. Past experience had taught him that his father preferred a patient listener. If his mother were alive, she would settle this little matter for him, without difficulty.

"You must study the lives of great men, sir, and try to follow after one of them. You must—"

Happening to turn his head slowly toward the window, for relief, Jack saw, on the opposite side of the street, old Mrs. Dowden, the very excellent wife of the president of the University; and he forgot to listen any longer, for the sight of her cut his Gordian Knot in a flash. He would ask her to invite Prof. Hexameter and his father to take tea with Dr. Dowden and herself the following day. Then Dr. Dowden and she would be sure to make them part reconciled and good friends.

Nothing happier than this idea could have been suggested to unite with those which Prof. Hexameter was entertaining, a half-mile away, at that identical moment. In fact, when Mrs. Dowden's polite invitation arrived (for arrive it did the very next morning, so fortunately had Jack succeeded) the Professor jumped up from his study table, threw down a planchette he was writing with, and immediately wiped the perspiration from his face and head. Mrs. Hexameter, who had brought in the note, looked on with amazement.

"There, Sophronia, it is like a case of special Providence! Who would ever have believed that good woman would invite us all to tea just at this time?"

"Why, Jethro, there doesn't seem to be anything very wonderful about it to me. You grow strangely excited over trifles lately. What is the trouble, dear?"

"Oh! nothing, nothing, Sophronia, I assure you," slipping his hands into his pockets and walking up and down the floor, animated and pleased. "It's the most natural thing in the world, of course. So kind in her, too, to ask the whole Faculty at one time. To-morrow. Yes, that will do very well. Sophronia, send word, without delay, that we shall come," he said, seating himself again at his table, and, as soon as Mrs. Hexameter withdrew, giving his attention once more to the planchette.

The planchette was a curiosity that had only lately appeared, and this one had been left for Prof. Hexameter to examine, by a peddler who was canvassing the neighborhood. That the little instrument finally got mixed up in a wonderful manner with the *denouement* of Prof. Hexameter's plot I think will be admitted even by those who have been the most skeptical about the supernatural achievements which in the past many have claimed for it. It proved to be the one thing necessary—the *deus ex machinâ*. Prof. Hexameter soon tired of attempting to make it work, however, and wrapped it hastily and unceremoniously in a newspaper and tossed it aside, to be returned to the peddler. Of what transpired from this time on, until he and Mrs Hexameter, together with Mrs. Dowden's other guests, sat down at her inviting tea-table, the writer knoweth not. But what took place then or during the next hour or two that followed every one knows; at least, every one who has been a member of Polyglot University.

Prof. Hexameter was seated opposite Prof. Percival and at Dr. Dowden's right. Then here and there up and down the long table, at which Jack sat at one end and Nellie at the other, were a baker's dozen of professors and their wives. There was Polyglot's great mathematician, Prof. Surd; noticeable anywhere on account of his towering forehead and weak, red eyes. Next to him on the left was the professor of mental and moral philosophy, a short, stout, round-faced man, who smiled gravely at anything anybody else said, but seldom spoke himself. Across the way Professor Bledden, who occupied the chair of psychology and exegetical theology, was chatting with Mrs. Milnes, the wife of the professor of modern languages and the blue stocking of the University coterie. Others who would have attracted the attention of a stranger were the professor of astronomy, a large, robust man, who was so absent-minded that his wife always kept constant watch over his movements when in society; a pale, slim tutor who sat next to Nellie and blushed so deeply every time he look at her through his spectacles that Jack grew very uneasy; and, finally, the hostess herself, who was very fat, very learned, and very amiable in every way. It was, in truth, an interesting company to behold, and before tea had been served twice conversation had touched the high-water mark of animation, and every one was in the very best humor possible. As for Prof. Hexameter, he forgot that he had ever entertained any idea of taking Prof. Percival "down a peg" before he had sat opposite him ten minutes, so skillfully did good Dr. Dowden manage to bring them to conversing. And everything would have gone on smoothly to the end, had it not been for some evil genius that first started Prof. Bledden to talking about the newly-invented planchette, and then directed that mercenary peddler to Dr. Dowden's door, while they were all interested in discussing the article's merits.

"Oh! yes, without doubt," said Prof. Bledden, "the explanation of all its mysterious messages is not very difficult; but, nevertheless, I confess it puzzled me at first."

"I bought one also of the man," said Prof. Surd; "and it certainly has performed some very amusing feats with algebraic quantities."

"It probably demonstrates better than anything else the continual unconscious action of the mind," said the professor of mental and moral philosophy. "We all know that very frequently we are apt to write one thing in place of another, before we are aware of it; and a nervous person, under the influence of some excitement—giving up any attempt to control his mind, as successful operation of this planchette requires—will undoubtedly write strange sentences. The invention will be a useful one in studying the mind."

"But how are we to account for the planchette giving information frequently about matters of which the person who works it has never had any knowledge?" asked Dr. Dowden.

"Can it be proved, sir," put in Prof. Percival, in his Johnsonian manner, "that information is given of which the medium never has known anything?"

"Oh! undoubtedly, Prof. Percival. Un-

doubtedly," answered Prof. Hexameter, who until now had been contented to listen. "I have heard from very trustworthy persons—"

It was at this moment the peddler arrived. A servant brought in a card, praying that when Dr. Dowden was disengaged he would grant Mr. So-and-So a few minutes, to show him a planchette, in which many of the professors of the University had been kindly interested.

"Why, here is the man himself who has these little contrivances," interrupted Dr. Dowden, pleasantly surprised.

"A happy coincidence," said Prof. Bledden. "Let us have some experiments, by all means."

"Yes, yes," called out half of the company, laughingly; "let us have some experiments."

Instead, therefore, of obtaining an audience only with Dr. Dowden, the bewildered peddler soon had twenty-five or thirty people in the cosy parlors to listen to his story of the planchette's strange revelations. One after another also was induced by him to act as a medium through whom relations were established with the other world. Prof. Surd communicated some time with one of his grandmothers, who had been dead a half century or more, and learned that she was still in a troubled state of mind; Mrs. Milnes endeavored to find out who Junius really was and whether there was the slightest foundation for the suspicion that Lord Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays; then the large professor of astronomy put his fingers on the instrument, and it became almost unmanageable, such was its haste to announce Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Copernicus, and others, who desired to express their thanks to him for his valuable services in behalf of science. It was Miss Nellie, though, who was found to be the most pliable in the hands of the invisible visitors. A little excited and blushing just enough to make Jack keenly sensitive of her beauty, she wrote in large letters before them all: "Beware! True love never runs smooth. Trouble is near; but love will conquer." At which, of course, every one laughed and Jack got foolishly red.

When Nellie rose from the table, Prof. Percival, who had watched the half-playful, serio-comic proceedings with a benevolent smile, suggested that the owner of the planchette now act as the medium, and write answers to some questions he wished to ask. His object was to ascertain if, seriously, an answer could be given that the writer in all probability could not give independently of the planchette. He began first by asking for information respecting a certain relative, from whom he had not heard in several years. But he soon perceived that he could not decide whether the planchette in this case wrote correct or incorrect answers. The little slim tutor, standing near the table, said, shyly: "Ask a question about some Latin author, Professor." That was it. That was the hint he wanted.

"Is the spirit of any Latin writer present?" he asked, smiling grimly.

"Plautus," the pencil of the planchette traced out slowly.

Prof. Hexameter looked on eagerly, and when he saw what the letters were about to spell, he began to show symptoms of excitement.

"Will that author write some exceptional line or word in his works, to help our recognition?" Prof. Percival asked again, pushing up his spectacles and bending his long body forward, this time to watch the medium closely.

"T-h-e-s-a-u," the planchette wrote feebly, and then hesitated. It was enough, though, for Prof. Hexameter. In a flash he comprehended it all. He had accidently wrapped up those notes and extracts of his with that planchette, and this unscrupulous peddler was now making use of them. Up went one hand to the top of his flushed head and the other twitched at his beard. But the planchette had now recovered its memory and wrote, without faltering, in plain, large letters:

"*Thesaurochrysonicochrysides.*"

"Very good, very good," said Prof. Percival, encouragingly. Then, didactically: "It is one of Plautus's facetiously-formed proper names: Thē-saur-ōch'-ry-sonic-ōch'-ry-sī'-dēs."

"There! I knew it, Prof. Percival. I knew you did not know how to pronounce it!" burst forth Prof. Hexameter, now no longer able to contain himself and so red that he was almost frightful to look at. "The antepenult is long and accented, Prof. Percival—long and accented: ry'-sides; ry'-sides."

"Sir, don't attempt to set me a—" Prof. Percival thundered; but hesitated, glaring in the meanwhile at Prof. Hexameter and every one who stood on the opposite side of the table. He had made a fatal blunder for a great Latin scholar, a famous philologist, and he knew it.

Confusion ensued immediately, and how it all ended nobody could ever quite make out. It was believed, though, that Dr. Dowden finally got possession of Prof. Hexameter and led him unconscious away to the library, where he begged the president to get him the watering-pot and syringe and let him attend to those strawberry plants at once. Some one else probably drew away Prof. Percival also, for Jack missed him suddenly, and found the way clear to accompany Nellie home, as soon as she had executed on the piano one or two pieces from Schumann and helped to smooth over the awkward interruption enough so that they all could think of separating.

As for the next day—it is one not to be forgotten. Neither Prof. Hexameter nor Prof. Percival heard any of their classes recite or came near the University; and if it had not been for the boisterous laughter which now and then burst out from the rooms where students were gathered in crowds, the day might have passed like Sunday. Late in the afternoon it was believed that the Faculty were holding a prolonged session; and then, somehow, during the evening one after another found out that Prof. Percival had been granted six months' leave of absence to go to Europe, and that "Old Hexy" would hear the freshmen and sophomores in Greek while he was away.

That was the way it blew over. At the end of six months Prof. Percival returned, and was met at the depot by all the students in a body, headed by Prof. Hexameter, who was the first to greet him. Then six months later still—well, there was a quiet, unostentatious wedding in Prof. Hexameter's sung little parlors, and you may be sure no two young people on the face of the earth were any happier that moonlit evening than Jack and Nellie were, setting out on their bridal trip.

LOST.

BY THE REV. W. W. HALLOWAY, JR.

Papa has lost his baby!
Where has his baby gone?
A ship went sailing seaward;
Has she been smuggled on?

Papa has lost his baby!
Where can his baby be?
Perhaps some wind has caught her
And whisked her up a tree.

Papa has lost his baby,
His baby's pretty laugh,
And all that broken prattle,
He understood but half.

What has become of Baby?
Does anybody know?
What cruel thing induced her
To leave her papa so?

Why, she's become a lady,
A lady very grand,
With all the airs and graces
Of any in the land.

She don't care any longer
To sit in Papa's lap;
Why, she has walked a fortnight,
And met with no mishap.

She don't want any riding,
To day, on Papa's knee;
To see her feign importance,
You'd think her some grandee.

So Papa's lost his baby—
He feels it every hour;
But then you know it's certain
The bud must grow a flower.

That's what's become of Baby,
Of Papa's baby dear:
She's grown to be a lady,
And it's very, very queer.

DOVER, N. J.

ASCENSION DAY IN JERUSALEM.

BY LYDIA M. FINKELSTEIN.

THE streets of Jerusalem are not crowded as they were during Easter time, as the pilgrims have almost all left for their distant homes. But why does there seem to be an unusual bustle? Look at the children's happy faces, as they run along, chattering merrily, and carrying huge baskets, containing delicious oranges and various eatables. Let us ask them what this bustle is all about. Why! they exclaim, don't you know that to-morrow is Ascension Day, and we go picnicking to the Mount of Olives?

The day is far advanced, so let us, with the rest, go and spend the night on Olivet. As we pass through the streets, we see numbers of people hurrying along in the same direction, down through the Via Dolorosa and out at St. Stephen's Gate. Everybody has a smiling face. There go a number of donkeys, laden with carpets, knapsacks, mattresses, and children mounted on the top of the loads, laughing and calling out to each other: "Ho! we are going to stay all night on Olivet. Are you?"

We leave the city with the crowd, cross the Brook Kedron, and now wend our way up the Mount. A company of Oriental city women have preceded us. They are enveloped in long white sheets, looking something like ghosts, and their faces are covered with colored veils. A party of merry peasant women, who live on Olivet, pass us, carrying on their heads large circular baskets, containing their purchases. They wear the flowing gay Oriental costume.

Look at those Franciscan monks, toiling up the mountain. Their costume and sandaled feet are so well adapted to the wild surrounding scenery. They now lean on their staves to rest, and represent a good picture of pilgrims.

Several young men, dressed in the fantastic Oriental garb, are trying to outstrip each other as to who should be first up the Mount. As we gradually near the top, we see that parties have already taken possession of most of the trees, for carpets are spread under them, and the owners are unloading the donkeys and arranging the baskets of provisions.

Here we are, at last, on the summit of Mount of Olives, where there is now a bustle and noise—people hurrying to and fro, jostling each other; some putting up tents, others arranging altars for the religious services. We enter the chapel, supposed to be built over the spot from whence our Lord ascended. This chapel belongs to all the Christian denominations excepting the Protestants. Catholic and Greek priests are arranging the floral decorations.

Let us go out and watch the sun set. There lies the Holy City. It is a most imposing view. Jerusalem is literally a city set upon a hill or, rather, several hills. Deep but narrow gorges separate it from the surrounding mountains. Its uplifted towers are 2,500 feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

It is a beautiful evening. The air is pure and balmy; the golden, half-ripe grain is gently waved by the soft breeze. An aromatic odor perfumes the atmosphere, arising from the blossoming hawthorn trees and rose-bushes. Look at that pomegranate tree, as the last rays of the sun are hovering over its beautiful blood-red blossoms, nestling among their bright green leaves!

The sun has set, and the western sky is a sheet of flaming gold, which is reflected in the window-panes of the old stone houses, giving them a fantastic and romantic appearance. The twilight is of short duration, for the stars are already shining brightly. Hundreds of lights now appear in every part of the city and the large cross over the dome of the Church of the Sepulcher is illuminated. Torches are lit here round the chapel and in different parts of the road. Large Chinese lanterns swing from the trees.

Almost every tree in the neighborhood is occupied by one or two families. There they are having supper, in real Oriental style, eating with their fingers. Black coffee is handed round in small cups, and pipes and "argilles" are smoked by the gentlemen. Songs are sung by parties in different locations of the grounds, and sounds of drums and cymbals are heard in the distance. Bonfires, burning brightly in various parts, throw quaint streams of light over the scene, tending to produce a peculiar wild, romantic, and barbaric effect. Life and rejoicings are prevalent everywhere.

Religious services are being conducted in the chapel, and the chanting of the worshipers is distinctly heard above the bustling noise outside.

Very little sleep, if any, is obtained, for people are thronging from the city all night long. At daybreak a clanging of bells is heard, and the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" is sung by a procession of bishops, priests, and choristers, in gorgeous array, who, bearing banners of cloth and gold, slowly wend their way round the chapel, and stop at the various altars which were erected for the occasion. Here another chant is sung—"Laus tibi Christi." The service is very impressive for a few minutes.

Before sunrise a great many of the Protestant residents (German, English, and American) come up from the city, and hold a short religious service under the trees, singing favorite old hymns; and as the echoes of their voices rise and fall among the surrounding mountains a thrill of joy fills the soul and wets the eye with tears, for one forcibly realizes that this is the Mount where our Blessed Saviour loved to abide. Here he ascended and here it is believed he will come again.

Not only do all Christians have a holiday on Ascension Day; but the Moslems also go out picnicking on the Mount, by way of keeping the Christians company.

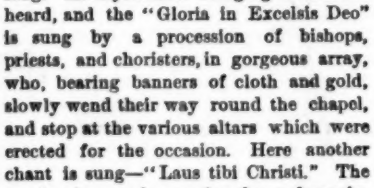
As the sun has risen, we will now descend. We see that every tree from top to the bottom of the Mount is occupied by pleasure-seekers, and we meet numbers, carrying heavy packages, vainly looking for some shady spot where they can spend the day.

The children are in ecstasies, for they have put up swings under every tree. All are gayly attired. Some are merrily chasing the brilliant butterflies over the fields; others have climbed up some of the lôfty trees and laughingly look down at their companions. Singing, clapping of hands, and rural music greet the ear from every direction.

Let us cast a last look on the Mount of Olives, "which He loved," before we enter the city gate. What a picture it represents, with those groups of gayly-dressed people under every tree and hurrying up and down the winding pathway—a crowd as motley as in the scene of a pantomime. A last lingering look and a prayer that we may be counted worthy to be partakers of the first resurrection, when He will appear in all his glory and power.

PUZZLEDOM.

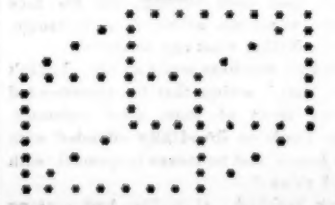
Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.



The barb of the arrow is formed of two rhomboids, each using the first four letters of the central word. Upper rhomboid: 1, purposes; 2, purchase; 3, a female name; 4, to cleanse. Lower rhomboid: 1, same as four of upper one; 2, a river of Italy; 3, an assembly; 4, wasted. The head of the arrow is a half diamond. Horizontally: 1, a consonant; 2, a conjunction; 3, a person; 4, a verb; 5, a consonant. Perpendicular: 1, one of the human race; 2, the vernal sign; 3, a consonant. The main body of the arrow (11 letters) is a hard-working person.

POLLY AND DOLLY.

CUBE.



The horizontal lines, beginning at the top, give: 1, a river; 2, checked; 3, a river of the Southern States; 4, restlessness.

The vertical lines, beginning at the left,

give: 1, witnessed; 2, belonging to home matters; 3, a kind of fish; 4, worthy to be chosen.

The upper oblique lines, reading downward toward the left give: 1, a river of Europe; 2, finished. The lower oblique lines give: 1, lamented; 2, applause. RENA BELL.

STEP-LADDER.

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The rounds, beginning at the bottom, are: 1, a Turkish title; 2, formerly; 3, fragrance; 4, to obtain; 5, an excavation. The right-hand upright is an instrument for determining the left-hand upright. (Read uprights from top down.) L. R. H.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters.
My 5, 3, 10, 9, 7, is dishonor.
My 1, 10, 4, 7, is a girl's name.
My 6, 2, 8, 11, is a musical instrument.
My whole is a prominent statesman of America. A. C.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEMS.

I.

Q takes R mate.

II.

White.	*Black.*
1. Q to K R 4.	If 1. K to K 4.
2. Q to K B 6 (mate).	If 1. K to Q B 4.
2. B to Q Kt 6 (mate).	If 1. K to K 6.
2. Q to K B 2 (mate).	

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

CUP AND SAUCER.

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  C R I M S O N
  A U R I C L E
  B L O S S O M
    B E L L E
     B E E
   T R E A D L E
M E L O D R A M E
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SQUARE AND CROSS.

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A F R A I D
N   E     E
C   A     F
I N E R T I A
E   I     M
N   N     E
T R I G G E R
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PECULIAR PUZZLE.

```
AFT       BAR
FAR   R   AGO
TRY       ROW
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GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

1, Ancona; 2, Avignon; 3, Brunn; 4, Canton; 5, Guienne; 6, Huron; 7, Kennebec; 8, Shannon; 9, Maine; 10, Rhone; 11, Winnipeg; 12, China; 13, Cincinnati.

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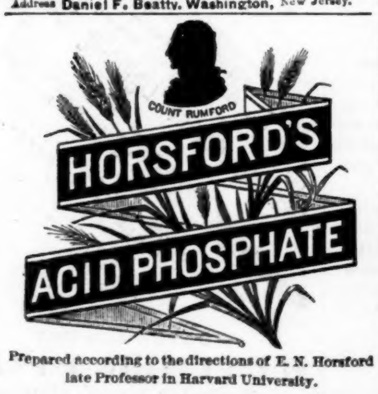

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SIR:—Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me entirely of the distress in my head and relieved every difficulty of my bowels. I must say that it is the best medicine that any person can take for sick headache. ALICE REED.

DYSPEPSIA.

DEAR SIR:—I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia (from which I suffered for five years), with the happiest results.

A few doses placed my stomach in a condition to digest food, thereby relieving me of those distressing pains experienced by dyspeptics after eating; and, although it at first caused occasional dizziness, this quickly disappeared on my continuing its use. My digestion is now almost perfect and I feel greatly benefited. Yours, WM. A. PIERMAN, No. 333 West 32d St., New York City.

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DEAR SIR:—Being troubled with Catarrh, I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, after a fair trial, I find myself entirely cured. C. F. BISHOP.

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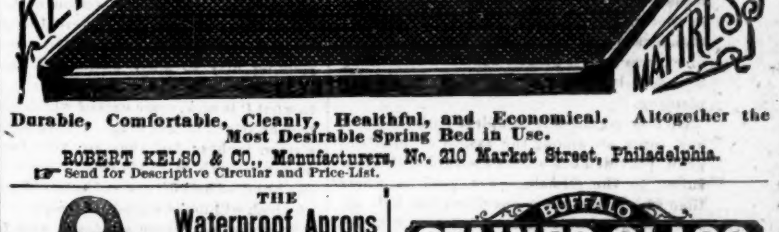

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Farm and Garden.

The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions that will make this department more valuable to those of our Subscribers who are specially interested.

THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

NOVELTIES in the plant line, as a rule, prove disappointments to the amateur gardener. For all such, therefore, well-known and long-tried plants—such as geraniums, heliotropes, mignonettes, fuchsias, petunias, asters, balsams, phlox, zinnias, and verbenas, which each season present new varieties—are recommended. These and a host of other equally familiar growths give large returns for the same expenditure of labor and money required in their cultivation. By this time most flower-gardens have been put in order for the reception of seed and bedding-plants. The walks have been cleaned out or relaid, as required. The beds have been spaded, treated to a top dressing of leaf-mold, well-rotted compost and the like, according to the demands of the growths for which they are designed, and the surface made fine with harrow or rake. In many sections the seeds of annuals may now be sown in the open ground and bedding-plants transplanted. Light, loamy soil is best adapted to seed-culture; but any ordinary good soil, finely pulverized, will serve. Small seed—such as petunia, lobelia, verbena, and the like—are planted by scattering them sparsely over the top of the soil, and covered by sifting on them, through the fingers, a small quantity of earth. Sweet peas, tropœolums, nasturtiums, and similar seed should be placed deeper in the soil, a covering of two inches being none too much. Much taste and judgment are required in grouping flowers and foliage plants, so as to produce a pleasing effect when viewed as a whole. Center beds should be given over to tall, showy plants, and side beds be reserved for more modest flowers. Some flowers—as the verbena and Drummond phlox—make the best show when forming what is commonly termed a ribbon-bed—*i. e.*, a bed composed of many varieties of the same flower.

Vines are effectively trained over porch, lattice, and trellis and can be made to serve an important part in concealing unsightly fences and outhouses. For this use serve well the several sorts of fancy gourds; the Madeira vine, a rapid grower, propagated from tubers; and morning glories, nasturtiums, and balloon vine, all of which spring quickly from the seed. The cypress vine, with its delicate bloom, will thrive in partially shaded places and is always admired when trained over some fancy trellis. There is nothing more effective, by the way, than the framework of an open umbrella stuck in the center of a circular bed of cypress and covered with its grateful green. Any housewife, by removing the cover of a worn-out umbrella, can have a framework more artistic in shape and pleasing in appearance after the vines are well grown than a carpenter will make. The germination of cypress seed is greatly hastened by soaking it a few hours in warm water previous to planting.

No flower-garden is complete without roses, and roses are among the easiest of plants to grow, provided one stocks his yard with kinds suited to the climate. For gardens where time and money are a consideration it is advised to grow only such varieties as will not winter-kill with ordinary protection. Hybrid perpetual and moss roses are hardy. In most situations they require no protection in winter, and after the first season will bloom freely every spring and occasionally in autumn. Climbing roses are entirely hardy. These require the support of veranda, trellis, or some object desired to be covered from sight. They bloom profusely once a year. The beautiful everblooming roses, which begin to flower almost as soon as planted and continue to produce a constant succession of blooms during the summer and autumn, thrive and bloom well in all parts of the United States and Canada, but, generally speaking, do not endure the Northern winters. Dingee & Conard, the well-known Pennsylvania rose-growers, advise planting roses in the open ground in the Northern States as soon as the ground is in a mellow, friable condition in the spring. Roses appear to best advantage when planted in beds or massed by themselves. They ought not to be mixed with other flowers. The spot chosen for them should be sunny. In planting a rose-bush, wet the roots so that the earth will adhere to them. Put the plant in the hole prepared for it, slightly deeper than it previously grew. Spread out the roots in natural position, and cover with fine soil, packing the earth firmly down on the roots and drawing it closely around the stems.—*The World.*

CORN.—EIGHTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

I HAVE given much attention to cultivating the corn crop, and have succeeded in producing in ordinary seasons a yield of eighty or ninety bushels of shelled corn to the acre, on fair New England soil, with ordinary cultivation.

I will here state that your correspondent was appointed by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture to present an essay on corn culture, at their annual meeting in 1875, to which he responded, and exhibited samples of his corn that produced quite a sensation in the meeting.

I will now describe to the numerous readers of THE INDEPENDENT my mode of cultivation. I prefer sod-land for corn, plowed in autumn six inches deep and no more and plowed with a swivel plow. I am satisfied, from my experience, that six-inch plowing is ample depth for any farm crop, except, may be, mangols and carrots.

In the spring I spread on the furrow five cords, or fifteen two-horse loads, of stable manure to the acre, and harrow in with a sharp-tooth Geddes Harrow. I then furrow the field with a swivel plow, turning the furrows all one way, and in rows three and a half feet one way by three feet the other, making about four thousand hills to the acre. Then lay a moderate shovelful of fermented stable-manure to the hill, which requires about ten two-horse loads, making eight cords, or twenty-five two-horse loads of manure to the acre. I plant five kernels of seed to each hill, and cover with care, so there shall be no stones or hard lumps to prevent the seed coming straight up in the hill. When the corn is eight to ten inches high, I cultivate with a Boston horse-hoe both ways, passing the horse-hoe twice between the rows, and hand-hoe the field, with a moderately elevated hill, thinning the corn to four stalks to the hill, and hoe the corn but once. One hoeing is sufficient to produce a yield of eighty or ninety bushels to the acre, if the field if free of weeds; but, if weedy, the weeds must be kept down by repeated cultivation and hoeing. I never allow weeds to seed in my fields, and, therefore, am not troubled in that direction. When the corn is grown, so that the tassels begin to prick out, I have men pass through the field with sharp hoes and strike down what straggling weeds there may be; and I have no more trouble with weeds afterward. Two men will go over an acre of corn in this way in three hours, and destroy all the weeds in my fields. Cultivating the field more than once, if free from weeds, is no advantage whatever to the crop. I know many farmers that cultivate and hoe two or three times, that do not produce a yield of more than fifty bushels to the acre; but they plant a small variety of corn. It is not possible to produce a large yield with a small variety, with ordinary cultivation. Small varieties may be planted in drills, with hills one and a half feet apart in the rows, and increase the yield to sixty or sixty-five bushels; but it increases the cost of cultivation quite materially. My corn was the largest I could find when I commenced farming ten years ago, yielding fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, which by careful cultivation I have improved to what it is now, some ears of which are fourteen or fifteen inches long. I have raised ears sixteen inches; but they are very rare. My average length of ear is about eleven inches, one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty of which will make a bushel of corn.

There is no reason whatever why farmers may not raise eighty or ninety bushels to the acre with improved varieties of corn. The process I have described will produce it; but it requires a change in the style and habits of those engaged in the operation. This is a progressive period of the world, but there can be no progress without change. Without change, things will remain as they now are forever.

J. H.

SHREWSBURY, MASS., April 21st, 1880.

RULES FOR WALKS AND DRIVEWAYS.

IN laying out ornamental grounds on a small place, the mistakes most commonly indulged in are a superabundance of trees and shrubs, misplaced walks, and lawns cut up into elaborate beds. Only such walks should be made as are really necessary, and these are not difficult to determine. Vick in his *Monthly Magazine* says: "If there is any doubt of the propriety of making a walk, leave it, and turn your attention to something you are fully persuaded about." In reference to the direction a walk should take, we are to consider that, in passing from one point to another, a person naturally takes the shortest course, which is a straight line; but if any object intervenes, then there is a circuitous passage around it. These two statements form the basis of a principle which should govern in laying down all walks and drives. In situations where a curved walk or driveway would be more pleasing to the eye than straight ones, an apparent necessity for such curves may be given by a clump of shrubbery or a tree set out for the purpose.

Whether the main walk leading from the street to the house shall be curved or straight depends usually upon the width of the grounds and the distance of the house from the street, and also upon the size of the house. The authority already quoted from says: "If the house be one of ample size and stands quite near or within fifty feet of the street, or if the lot is narrow, a straight walk from the street to the door is in the best taste; but if the house stands back a hundred feet or more, and the grounds are broad and ample, a winding or curved walk or roadway is admissible. If the house be a low cottage, it may stand much nearer the street than a large house, and be approached by a winding walk, as its small size conveys the impression of remoteness, which is furthermore enhanced by a skillfully curved walk. Exactly the reverse of this is true with a large house, which, by its size, even though at a considerable distance, appears close The main entrance, if of gravel, is recommended to be at least six feet in width, and if it is to be used as a driveway, eight feet." On most grounds, in order to have a dry and lasting road, Vick suggests that the soil be taken out to the depth of about eighteen inches, and the space filled in a foot deep with stone and then overlaid with gravel. Where coal-ashes are to be had, they form an excellent material to spread between the stones and the gravel. Gas-lime, mixed with the gravel as it is spread, will prevent the growth of weed-seeds and save a vast deal of labor. The best finish for the sides of a roadway is gained by sodding the edges.—*The World.*

HABIT IN EATING.

DOMESTIC FOWLS, in their oftentimes narrow limits of confinement, do not enjoy the opportunity to indulge the natural habit of the poultry race in the matter of eating the food given them. Many considerate poultry-keepers we know endeavor to approach, as nearly as may be convenient, to the better modes of feeding, and furnish a varied supply of provender to their fowl stock, so as to approximate to the requirements Nature demands for the best comfort of their fowls, artificially cared for.

But the wild fowl in his native forest—as well as the domesticated bird, if he have ample range—forages over a wide extent of feeding-ground. He picks up and devours the grains, buds, berries, leaves, insects, grass-blades, etc. leisurely, and never crams himself or overfeeds.

Thus his habit of eating is a healthy process. He eats slowly, and his food has time to digest well as it passes through the digestive organs. Such fowls (so allowed to feed) are rarely or never ill. For to free digestion may be attributed very much of the good condition and regular health enjoyed by the wild birds, or the tame ones at liberty.

For these cogent reasons, as we have often advised our readers heretofore, in the *Poultry World*, we again suggest that fowls kept in confinement should not only be supplied with plenty of food at proper intervals, but it should be varied—green and dry, raw and cooked, of vegetables and grains. It should be so dealt out to them that the birds will not gobble it down by the handful, to satisfy their craving, and so help to disorganize their digestive powers.

Chickens and young fowls should especially be fed often, in such a manner as that they will have no inclination to gorge themselves. There is a great deal in providing wholesome proper food for fowls; but there is also much in the manner of feeding it, and the habit of birds in eating such food.

Give them what they will eat up clean only at a time. Never permit them to get voraciously hungry, and we shall rarely be troubled with indigestion among the flocks, which is one of the prime sources from which spring subsequent disease and great fatility in the fowl-yard, when the real cause of such disasters is not appreciated, but is innocently and ignorantly attributed to any and every other sort of ailment, accident, or supposititious agency.—*Poultry World.*

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 26.

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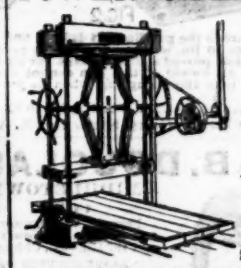

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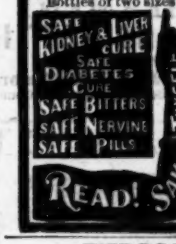

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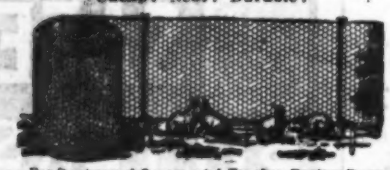

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